The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Garibaldians Defeated in the Recent Battle by French Troops.

Serious Riots Incited Throughout Italy by the Party of Action.

Failure of the Conference to Induce Napoleon to Abandon the Pope.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Decisive Battle won by the French Forces—Serious Riots at Milan and Throughout the Country—Napoleon to Abandon the Pope should the Plan of a Conference Fail.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

Accounts of the last engagement near Rome have been received. During the battle on Sunday GARIBALDI brought into action ten thousand men. At one time during the day the Papal troops were beaten and GARIBALDI was gaining ground, when the French came up and turned his victory into a defeat. It is now reported that the insurgents lost 800 killed and wounded and 2,000 were taken prisoners.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The Italians assert that 5,000 French soldiers under the command of Gen. POHLES, belonging to the divisions which first reached Rome, came to the assistance of the Papal forces during their last engagement with the insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the tide of battle and caused the defeat of GARIBALDI.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

There have been serious riots incited by the Party of Action in different parts of Italy, and particularly at Milan, where it was found necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbances. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded.

Information has been received from Rome that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French Government have made representations to the Pope advising him not to allow this purpose to be carried into effect.

The *Moniteur*, to-day, says that the embarkation of soldiers at Toulon has ceased, and that no more troops will leave that port for Italy.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The London *Times*, in a leading article to-day, predicts that, should NAPOLEON fail in bringing about a general conference of the European Powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy free to decide upon the future position of Rome.

TURKEY.

The Sultan Making Unusual Military Preparations and Fortifying Kars.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

It is reported here on good authority that the Sultan of Turkey is making unusual military preparations. In support of this report, it is stated that 50,000 needle-guns have recently been purchased by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also known that the Government has been restoring the citadel, completing the walls and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Kars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riotous Demonstrations in Devonshire—The Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—Noon.

The disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay, Exmouth and other places in the county.

By the efforts of the authorities, the troubles at Exeter, the capital of the county, were suppressed and the town is now quiet. Many of the rioters there are now under arrest.

A Royal Commission to inquire into the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland has been appointed, with the Earl of Stanhope as Chairman.

British Views on the Alabama Claims—The Recent Outrages in London.

The London *Times* this morning has an editorial on the *Alabama* claims, in which it comments with much severity on the last dispatch on the subject addressed by Secretary SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS.

The Life Guardsman, O'DONNELL, who was shot and badly wounded in this city by an unknown assassin, died to-day from his injuries.

The Trials of the Manchester Rioters.

MANCHESTER, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

At the session of the Special Commission today the counsel for the Crown abandoned the count of murder in the remaining indictments, and all the prisoners now untried will be proceeded against on the charge of misdemeanor.

GERMANY.

Schleswig-Holstein Joins the Zollverein—Election of Deputies to the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 7.

All the towns in Schleswig-Holstein have joined the Zollverein with the exception of Altona.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The election of deputies to the next Prussian Diet took place here to-day. All the successful candidates belong to the Progressive Party.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—Noon.

Consols for money........................94½
United States Five-Twenty Bonds..............70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares..............82
Erie Railway Shares..........................46½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 7—Noon.

U. S. Five Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

Consols for money..........................94 7-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds..............70 11-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares..............81½
Erie Railway Shares..........................46¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

U. S. Five Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16ths for money.
American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds..............70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares..............81½
Erie Railway Shares..........................46¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76 1-16 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The financial statement published on the Bourse reports that the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has increased 100,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

The official returns of the condition of the Bank of England show a decrease of £364,000 in the amount of bullion in its vaults since the last statement of Oct. 31.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 7—Noon.

Cotton firm, and advanced 1-16d. The estimated sales to day are 15,000 bales.
Middling Uplands..............................8⅝d.
Middling Orleans..............................8⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 6d. ₩ cental for White California, and 13s. 9d. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. ₩ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. ₩ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 51s. ₩ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. ₩ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ₩ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. ₩ cwt. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 52s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for North American. Resin, 8s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine pale. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum—2s. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for Refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—Noon.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ₩ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes—£11 ₩ ton for thin Oblong. Linseed Oil, £41 ₩ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ₩ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £115 ₩ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change.

In the Provision market Beef has declined to 105s. ₩ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, Bacon, Cheese and Lard are unchanged.

No changes have occurred in the Produce market.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

Sperm Oil has declined to £114 ₩ ton. All other articles are the same as reported at noon.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 7—2 P. M.

Petroleum 43¾ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 7—Evening.

COTTON—The cotton market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands..............................8⅝d.
Middling Orleans..............................9d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined to 49s. 3d. Wheat firm at 17s. for California White, and 13s. 9d. for Red Western. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. Pork, 72s. Lard, 52s. 6d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 52s.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 26s. 6d. Resin, 8s. 3d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Petroleum, 2s. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 17—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is a shade firmer; Standard White has advanced to 44 francs 25 centimes.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Intelligence has been received here that the ship *J. P. Whitney*, Capt. AVERY, last from Boston, for Calcutta, had been dismasted and otherwise damaged at the latter port.

MISSOURI.

Convention of the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The annual convention of the Western Associated Press, which has been in session here for the past two days, closed its labors this afternoon after a harmonious and agreeable reunion. A large amount of business was transacted, and measures were perfected for the advancement of the interests of the Western Press. The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Medill, Richard Smith, John Knapp, W. W. Armstrong, John W. Foster, W. N. Halderman and H. N. Walker. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequent to the regular sessions of the Association, the following officers were elected: H. N. Walker, President; John Knapp, Vice President; H. E. Baker, Secretary; W. W. Armstrong, Auditor; George B. Hicks, General Agent; the Executive Committee consisting of Joseph Medill and Richard Smith. A banquet at the Southern Hotel, given by the St. Louis Press, terminated the meeting.

Extensive Fire in Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 7.

A fire broke out last night in the grocery-store of N. P. CHILDS, on South Main-street, which with the adjoining stores were soon destroyed. The wind being high, the fire was blown across the street, and the storehouse of D. PHILLIPS, occupied by STRAUSS & GUTTMAN, and all the adjacent buildings, including the McKissock House and the office of the *Independent Press*, were consumed. The heaviest losers are Phillips & Groesbeck, dry-goods; Winsonburg, tobacconist; Kliner & Co., distillers; N. P. Childs, grocer; Strauss & Guttman, clothiers; Laney & Lungstraess, tailors; Crath & Co., grocers; Hall & Co., commission merchants, and J. O. Ives, proprietor of the McKissock House. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance. The Merchants Union Express are heavy losers in freight.

NEW-YORK.

Weston the Pedestrian.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 7.

WESTON, the pedestrian, now walking from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, on a wager of $10,000, reached here this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. He failed yesterday in his attempt to make one hundred miles, in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the roads, and remained last night at East Chatham. He is in splendid health and spirits, and, although his ankles are a little sore, expresses entire confidence in his ability to make the journey within the time of the wager. He will not attempt the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-four hours again until after he leaves Buffalo.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Running of Horse Cars on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Supreme Court, in banc at Pittsburgh, has given a decision that the running of horse passenger cars on Sunday is a work of necessity, and not forbidden by existing laws of the State. The decision was pronounced by Judge READ, Justices STRONG and AGNEW dissenting.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 7.

MACKEON BROS. oil refinery, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The entire works, together with 1,500 barrels of oil, and 3,000 empty barrels were destroyed. The assistant foreman, HARRY COOK, was burned to death, and a man named REDDY was badly injured. The loss is about $50,000, on which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LOUISIANA.

Organization of the Union Party in the State—The Colored Schools.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

P. KING CUTLER has organized the Union Party of Louisiana, which promulgates the platform of universal suffrage, universal amnesty, universal education and opposition to confiscation. The New-Orleans *Times* and *Republican* have been chosen as the official organs of the party.

All the colored schools in this city, under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, were yesterday turned over to the charge of the Board of Public School Directors. The transfer included teachers as well as pupils, the Board agreeing to retain all teachers who prove themselves competent upon examination. The furniture, books and apparatus are also turned over.

MAINE.

Reduction of Wages at the Lewiston Mills.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

A notice has been posted in the mills of Lewiston, Me., announcing an early reduction in the pay of operatives.

Arrests at Portland for Arson and Shooting.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Nov. 7.

An Irishman named SAMUEL HILL, late from Canada, has been arrested to-day, charged with setting a house on fire, on Washington-street, last Saturday night. He occupied part of the house, which was heavily insured. The evidence is strong against him.

JOHN DAILY was arrested for shooting BRIDGET WOODS with a pistol, and wounding her severely.

TENNESSEE.

National Bank Forgeries—The Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Intelligence has been received here that drafts purporting to have been drawn by the First National Bank of Memphis on the Seventh and Third National Banks of New-York, for considerable amounts, are being negotiated in the North. They are forgeries, the First National Bank having no accounts with those banks.

The Board of Health met to-day and passed resolutions declaring that the fever no longer exists, and inviting refugees to return.

The Senate to-day reconsidered the vote passing the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of color by railroads in the conveyance of passengers. A motion to amend requiring roads to provide cars especially for colored persons was passed.

Judge JOHN S. BRIEN was buried this afternoon. None of the Courts were in session.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of a Well-known Merchant.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

OLIVER D. KIMBALL, a well-known produce dealer in Quincy Market, dropped dead this morning while about his business.

The Unitarian Church and Town House in Ware, Mass., were burned last night.

A Church Burned at Ware.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 7.

A fire occurred at Ware, Mass., on Wednesday night, which destroyed the Unitarian Church and Town Hall, with all their contents, and all adjoining dwelling-house. Loss, $18,000; insured for $8,000.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Damages Awarded for Mob Violence—Two Men Drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 7.

In the case of J. L. FOSTER *vs.* D. H. SPINNEY, owners of the *State & Union* printing office, $1,000 damages were awarded for the sacking of the office by a mob two years ago.

Two marines were last night drowned by the upsetting of a boat, between the city and the navy-yard.

VIRGINIA.

The Conservative Party—Fraudulent Voting.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Party of Virginia, held to-night, adopted a call for a Convention to be held in Richmond on the 11th of December, to effect an organization of the party.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has consented to allow the mixed commission of United States officers and citizens, appointed by the City Council to take the census of wards in which fraudulent voting was suspected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Prospects for the Convention.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Convention will be carried in this State in consequence of a division among the Conservative Press. The body will almost certainly be controlled by Conservative influence.

The schooner *Eva Abell*, which was ashore yesterday on New Inlet Bar, reached her dock to-day. Her cargo is not damaged.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Municipal Elections at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 7.

Gen. CANBY having suspended all municipal elections, it is understood that the present Mayor and Council, whose time has now expired, will continue in office.

ALABAMA.

The Yellow Fever.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Board of Health has proclaimed the yellow fever to be no longer epidemic, and it is probably safe to visit the city.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs in San Francisco—Ship News and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Nicaragua steamship *America*, and the United States steamer *Saginaw* have arrived.

It has been raining the past twenty-four hours. The storm extends throughout the entire coast and the State of Nevada.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend of $150 per foot for October.

The ship *Edward O'Brien* has cleared for Liverpool with 2,820 tons of wheat, valued at $125,143. It is one of the most valuable cargoes ever dispatched from San Francisco.

The Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of $75 per foot for October.

Choice Eastern butter 35c. Flour quiet; Extra, $8; Superfine, $7 25. Wheat quiet at $2 55. Legal tenders 72¼.

HAYTI.

Riotous Demonstration at Port au Prince—A Mob Demand the Liberation of Leon Montez—The Palace of the Assembly Surrounded and Fired On.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The United States steamer *Columbia*, Lieut. REED, commanding, has sailed for Portland.

The steamer *Here* is coaling here, and will sail for Key West and go into dry dock.

The steamer *Havana* has sailed for Charleston.

At Port au Prince on the night of the 12th of October the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that LEON MONTEZ should be liberated, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Cape Haytien.

A mob of six thousand armed men and women surrounded the Assembly, who, however, managed to make good their escape. The mob kept firing on the palace, cheering all the time for SALNAVE, at whose instigation they threatened to sack the city.

SALNAVE is taking every measure to secure himself in the permanent occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets and Marine News.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Sugar is steady at the prices quoted yesterday. Exchange on London is declining; now quoted at 15¼ ₩ cent. premium; on Paris 2 per cent. premium; on New-York, in currency, firm at 25 ₩ cent. discount; in gold, long sight, 5 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 7 ₩ cent. premium.

Arrived, Austrian frigate *Elisabeth*, from New-York. Sailed, schooner *Alert*, for New-York.

A Spanish war vessel which went to the assistance of the *Hendrick Hudson* has succeeded in towing the ill-fated vessel into the harbor. The passengers and crew were all saved.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Opening of Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The following is the speech from the Throne delivered at 3 P. M. to-day:

"*Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In addressing you for the first time, Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feelings of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this great Confederation. I congratulate you on the legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled and which has laid the foundation of a new nationality that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament between the members of Her Majesty's Government on one side, and delegates who represent the Provinces now united on the other, it was apparent to all those who took part in those conferences, that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied. In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges as a free and self-governing people, the act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of government which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution in some respects novel a full and unprejudiced trial. With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws existing in the several provinces relating to currency, customs, excise and revenue generally; for the adoption of an uniform postal system; for the proper management and maintenance of the public works and properties of the Dominion; for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of military organization and defence; for the proper administration of Indian affairs; for the introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of invention and discovery; the naturalization of aliens, and the assimilation of criminal law, and the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. A measure will also be submitted to you for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Intercolonial Railway. This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the Provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by British people in your prosperity. Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our fisheries and marine interests. You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections and the trial of controverted elections.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The circumstances under which the act of Union came into operation rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government. The expenditure since the first of July has, therefore, been incurred on the responsibility of the Ministers of the Crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before you and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding financial year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of public service. Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: The general organization and efficiency of the volunteers and militia has been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading rifle. I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and in the general prosperity of the Dominion. Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the material aid and the most ardent good wishes of the mother country. Within your own borders peace and prosperity prevail; and I fervently pray that your aspirations, may be directed to such high and patriotic objects that you may be inspired with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of union, which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and natural advancement of the people of Canada.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Mr. ROSE offered the office of Minister of Customs.

The Central Park of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Montreal Central Park scheme was submitted in the City Council last night. It proposes to include 400 acres on and about the mountain, at a cost of $400,000.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER arrived here to-day.

Rev. Dr. BANCROFT, of Europe, arrived by the steamship *Peruvian* last night.

The Treaty With the Indians—Gen. Sherman's Order.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, OF THE MISSOURI,

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—1. *Whereas*, The Peace Commission organized by the Act of Congress, approved July 20, 1867, has concluded a treaty of peace with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes of Indians, and also a separate treaty of peace with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and, as these treaties are yet incomplete, it is made known that the hostilities heretofore existing on the part of the troops as against these Indians will cease.

2. By the terms of the treaties, these tribes will ultimately be located in the Indian country to the South of the State of Kansas; but as they are to be allowed to hunt game outside the settled limits of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, in the prairie country to the south of the South Platte, it is hereby ordered that this treaty-right be respected on the part of all these tribes, although the treaty limits the right to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes alone.

3. Commanding officers of posts and of troops *en route* are hereby required to treat all such hunting parties in a friendly spirit, but to neglect no precautions for safety, as troops should observe always, no matter where they are; and all troops are commanded to spare no proper effort to keep the peace with these Indians, because it is the earnest wish of the Government of the United States that war should be avoided, and the civil agents of the Government have a full and fair chance to reduce them to a state of comparative civilization.

4. The commanding officers of the Departments of the Missouri and the Platte, charged with the police of the Plains within the limits of their commands, may also use force, if necessary, to restrain citizens, either on the border or who travel by established roads, from committing acts of violence against the Indians, trading with them without license, or doing anything calculated to disturb the pacific relations thus established with these tribes.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
W. A. NICHOLS, Assist. Adjt.-General.

William H. Trescott on the Reconstruction Bills.

WILLIAM H. TRESCOTT, of Charleston, S. C., who was Assistant Secretary of State under President BUCHANAN, has written a reply to Ex Provisional Governor PERRY's recent letters in opposition to reconstruction under the plan proposed by Congress. He puts the point of submission to the Reconstruction Law thus:

"The point to which I would first draw your attention is that the Reconstruction Act is a law, not an agreement—a law made for you, not an agreement made with you; and that, to talk about accepting 'terms,' as if the State was negotiating with the Federal Government is simply absurd. You might as well talk of accepting the military commander."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

France and the Italian Question—English Comment on American Matters—The Prince of Wales, Theatricals, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

As I sit down to write this letter, the evening papers come in with the news that French troops have actually embarked *en route* for Rome. If this be true, the die is, indeed, cast. Never was so reckless an act committed by the head of a great nation in modern times. It will be unpopular throughout Europe: nowhere will it give rise to greater discontents than in France, and there is no conceivable good purpose that NAPOLEON can hope to accomplish by it. The French people, at heart attached to the Emperor because of what he has done for France since the *coup d'état*, are becoming profoundly impatient of his mistakes. All his great movements of late years have proved to be gigantic blunders. The renewed occupation of Rome—this thrusting of his head needlessly into a most hopeless entanglement—is the most unprovoked and the most unpardonable mistake of all. It overthrows one's faith in the sagacity of a man who has presented to the age a most remarkable example of what mere shrewdness and self-reliance are capable of doing in the world. His conduct, if he persists in this fatal policy, will now be surveyed with mingled amazement and indignation. The *Spectator*, which is so intensely "liberal" on every conceivable subject, that it almost takes one's breath away to read it, will go frantic next week. The Ohio vote against negro suffrage is a sore blow to its prejudices, for it has been assuring us all very positively that the Northern people are determined to have negroes as their legislators before very long—but the perfidy of NAPOLEON will naturally affect it far more severely. "What has Heaven tolerated NAPOLEON for," exclaims the editor or a contributor to-day, "save the enfranchisement of Italy? What has he done save this, that he should not descend to history as a man who destroyed the liberty of a mighty and free people to erect a personal throne?" If I want to find the latest intelligence respecting the intentions of "Heaven" I always read the *Spectator*. There the dark things are revealed, and vails impenetrable to all besides are instantly pierced. How small is the Scotch gift of second sight compared with this endowment!

Tempted on one hand by the Garibaldians, and warned back on the other by the menaces of France, the Italians are firmly fixed between the upper and the nether millstone. RATAZZI broken, and CIALDINI promoted in his stead, suggests at once the situation. The people believe that RATAZZI was in favor of resisting NAPOLEON, and therefore he was removed. No wonder, then, that they are agitated. GARIBALDI's escape and presence among them brings the popular feeling to fever heat.

His proclamation, in which he describes NAPOLEON as a "despicable tyrant," exactly hits the national humor, and that VICTOR EMMANUEL can restrain it within bounds much longer is impossible. We seem doomed to have this war. What the end would be, Heaven and its official organ, the *Spectator*, only know. In the meantime, the French Emperor is dispensing hospitalities to his brother of Austria, and Paris is muttering angry criticisms upon the hallucinations of its ruler.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

American affairs have fallen into the way of considerable discussion during the week, *apropos* of the recent reverses received by the Republicans in the elections. It is very amusing to notice the jealousy which some of the papers exhibit toward the others in connection with these subjects. A few of the journals adopted the Union view of the contest between the States all through the war, and on the strength of that success they have ever since taken America under their special protection. No one else dare open his mouth in the presence of these oracles. The *Daily News*, backed by a wonderful correspondent, who gives a lovely rose-water account of American politics, and makes everything cheerful and pleasant, throws itself into a dreadful rage when any one outside its own charmed circle has the audacity to express an opinion concerning events in America. It has set up a beneficent Protectorate over the Union, and when any one else goes near it, out it rushes with many dreadful oaths and knocks him down. I noticed one day this week an article bullying the *Times* for saying that a Radical had talked of evading the debt, and the *Daily News* also stated that its contemporary had suggested that repudiation was in "full progress." I turned to the article in the *Times*, and of course found not a word of the kind. It was, indeed, said that BUTLER had brought forward a precious scheme for cheating the national creditors, but the very same paragraph contained the fullest admission that the whole Republican Party denounced the proposition. To-day I see another article in the *Times* which at any rate silences the cavils of the *Daily News*. It contends that repudiation will never be attempted in America; that the people will meet "all the claims upon them without deductions or evasions," and that the Americans "are entitled to expect the English people to believe that they will pay their debt, and pay it in full and in gold." I think that the nicest sensitiveness of your protectors in England can find nothing to object to in this. They are determined to stand by you, however, to the last, and they are firmly convinced that they saved the Union, and that it now belongs exclusively to them.

Before dismissing this subject, let me refer to a kind of argument which I often see or hear urged against papers which did *not* support the Northern cause during the war. "They were our enemies then," it is said, "and now they pretend to be our friends; they have changed just because we happened to be successful." Precisely; that is the circumstance which causes the world to alter its conclusions on every conceivable topic. A nation proves the power and strength that are in it, and straightway every-one says: "This, then, is a great people, after all; their pretensions were really well founded. Very good; we misunderstood them, as all communities are misunderstood, until they have done something in the world to show their true metal. We can never make that mistake again, and from henceforth let us endeavor to do justice to a race which is likely to play its part nobly in the world." Is there anything sycophantic or mean in this line of thought? Is it not the same with individuals as with nations? Everybody said that DISRAELI was a failure years ago—would you have them go on saying he is failure now? No, he has proved himself to be a man of distinction, and the papers which once sneered at him are now loudest in their acknowledgments of his genius. NAPOLEON was universally denounced as an imposter before the *coup d'état*;—does any one say he is that now? BISMARCK was generally thought to be a man of great ambition and little brains, likely to lead his country into a great mess—does any one believe so now? Success convinces us all; very few people have the luck to be taken on trust at their own valuation, and still fewer nations are so fortunate. Of course it is much better that a nation should be appreciated before it has been subjected to the proof. It would have been much better if all the English papers, (may I not add the French ones, too?) had, four years ago, seen America in the light they now see it. They were wrong. Well, would you have them remain in the wrong forever? Would you have them repeat the exploded fallacies of five stormy years day after day, for the sake of keeping up some imaginary ideal of consistency? The *Times*—let us say, by way of example—was deceived. Is it, then, never to be allowed to speak the truth? Take its praise, when it sounds the note of praise, *quantum valeat*; but to order it to utter denunciations on account of old scores is a very dull way of seeking justice.

The *Saturday Review* steps forward to-day to justify the appointment of Mr. THORNTON as English Minister to the United States. It thinks a Lord would be very much out of place at Washington. "Aristocratic ideas," it says, "were cultivated at Washington" when the Southerners ruled, because Southerners are aristocratic by birth and nature. Bravo! Does *that* kind of "knowledge" of American affairs suit you? Read this—

> "The ordinary routine of diplomatic duties at Washington may, it is easy to conceive, furnish abundant matter of irritation and petty annoyance, without introducing the apprehension of gratuitous humiliation. The society at Washington is not of such uniform refinement that an English Peer would court a post in which he would be expected to give precedence to every Western Senator and to be slapped on the back by every Western Representative."

At any rate, we may hope that this sort of stupid rubbish will become obsolete in time.

The Prince of Wales has been making the best of his time since he returned to town. Every night he has visited one or other of the theatres, so that he is qualified to act as dramatic critic, and he could easily discharge the functions of that office as well as some gentlemen who are accustomed to lay down the law for us. I have been "sold" so often by dramatic criticisms in the London papers, that I now adopt a simple rule—if I see a play abused I go to see it, and if I see one praised I stay away. This plan has thus far answered very well. For instance, Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS has written a new drama called *Maud's Peril* for the Adelphi. The critics sneered at it, and, as I expected, when I went to see it I liked it exceedingly. It has no particular literary merit—the language is commonplace and bare, the sentimental passages being simply contemptible—but the *story* is excessively interesting, and it was acted with perfection. The sensation scenes are excellent—there is nothing improbable in them, and they gave the physical system the sensation known as "goose-flesh"—which is a change. A young woman loves a young man, thinks him dead during a long absence, marries an old man, first lover returns, husband dies, absentee marries widow—*voilà tout*. But the plot is crammed with exciting incidents, and *Maud* (played by Miss HERBERT) is a brilliant part for an actress. Upon the whole we have nothing so good in town at the theatres except *Caste*, which looks as if it were going to run till the millenium.

A selection from the diaries of the Queen and Prince ALBERT will shortly be published under the direction of Her Majesty.

The farewell dinner to CHARLES DICKENS on the 2d November promises to be a great success. Among the stewards are the Lord Chief Baron, Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, HEPWORTH DIXON, Lord HOUGHTON, JOHN FORSTER, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, Mr. MACREADY, the actor, ALFRED TENNYSON, and many other notabilities of the literary and art world. Mr. DICKENS sails in the *Scotia* on the 9th November.

They have set up a hideous statue of Lord CLYDE, by MAROCHETTI, opposite the Atheneum Club. It is one of the new disfigurements of London, and its proper place would have been Mme. TUSSAUD's "Chamber of Horrors." A writer in a weekly journal denounces it in verse, two stanzas of which are as follows:

Hero deeds and hero features, are ye sunk so low as this?
This the honor that a nation pays to service such as his?
Were no better hands in England to do justice to our pride?
Take this foreign monkey down and give us back our own Lord Clyde!

What Italian glories were in art we know and we revere;
All the more we scorn the clumsy counterfeit that meets us here;
The brazen impudence that thus has dared a hero to deride;
Take this foreign monkey down, and give us back our own Lord Clyde!

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Rumored Private Agreement Between France and Italy.

Rome (Oct 17) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I have acquired some information respecting the late transactions between the French and Italian Governments, which you may rely upon as authentic. The correspondence began with a note from the Foreign Minister of France, referring to the declared intentions of GARIBALDI and his proclamations, and threatening an armed intervention in the event of any violation of the Pontifical territory. Signor RATTAZZI directed the Count DI CAMPELLO to reply to this menace in a tone equally peremptory, and the French Minister was reminded that "the distance between the Italian frontier and Rome was not so great as between Toulon and Civita Vecchia." At the same time the Italian Government took a conciliatory step by arresting GARIBALDI. This had hardly been accomplished, however, when Signor RATTAZZI proposed to the Cabinet of the Tuileries finally to settle the Roman question. He received a reply, inquiring the basis on which he proposed to treat, and, on this encouragement, he sent Signor NIGRA to Biarritz. The instructions of the Ambassador were to demand that the Italian army should occupy all the Pontifical territory with the exception of Rome, which was to remain independent till the death of PIUS IX.; and Signor RATTAZZI declared that the Emperor's rejection of this arrangement would not only overthrow the Italian Ministry, but endanger the Monarchy itself. The Emperor is not unacquainted with the currents of Italian politics, and has no desire to see *the accession of a Crispi-Mordini Cabinet, which would be tantamount to the proclamation of a republic.* Hence he lent a friendly ear to the representations of Signor NIGRA, and, though appearances may inspire a contrary impression, *it is certain, I believe, that the Convention will be modified to meet the emergency.* The two Governments have come to an understanding and wait only a favorable moment for putting it in execution. It was the copy of this treaty that was lately sent to Cardinal ANTONELLI from Count BISMARCK.

Great Britain Counseled Not to Participate in the Proposed European Conference.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 25.

The Emperor NAPOLEON having taken upon himself to act arbitrarily, suddenly, and with violence toward Italy, in defiance of public opinion, is now casting about for the means of removing a danger which he appears to have been the last person to discover. The *Patrie* of last evening gives publicity to a project which has been talked of in diplomatic circles for the last two days, and announces that the French Government is about to call the attention of the Great Powers to recent events in the Roman States, and to propose a Conference in order to settle the future position of the Pope. We suspect that this scheme will have to *be talked of very much more than it has been before any definite invitations on the subject can be addressed to the Great Powers.* The chief ground on which the assembling of a Conference is recommended is the interest which all the Powers are assumed to have in "obtaining guarantees against political eventualities calculated to compromise the European equilibrium." This anxiety for the preservation of the equilibrium of Europe is professed at a very singular conjuncture. Where was this thoughtful regard for European tranquillity five days ago, *when an iron-clad squadron was waiting at Toulon to carry troops for the invasion of Italy?* Perhaps the semi-official journal of France will tell us what are those dreaded "eventualities" which are more menacing to the peace of Europe than the expedition which the Emperor was prepared to launch on Sunday last. Of possible settlements of the question in dispute between Italy and the Pope, some, no doubt, are better than others; but the worst that is to be apprehended would not disturb the tranquillity of Europe but for the unwarrantable intervention of third parties. It is idle to pretend that this is a European difficulty, and that the aid of all Europe is necessary to solve it. Whatever difficulty there is—and we admit that there is much—has been created by the French Emperor himself, and it rests with him to put an end to it. A word from him to his representatives in Rome and Florence and all is done. So far as this question is concerned, *his policy, and that alone, threatens to derange the European equilibrium.* This simple and obvious consideration should be decisive as to the reply to be given by our own Government to that of France, in the event of its formally proposing the Conference referred to. It must be distinctly understood that *the people of this country will be no parties to any form of intervention in Italy.* We do not allow our affairs to be settled in any foreign capital, and we will not join other Powers to protect the Italians. There is only one foreign Power that now weighs upon Italy, and if the French Emperor wants to remove its pressure he can do without our aid. When at the beginning of the week he threatened to throw a French army into Italy, not one ship got up steam in our war ports, and not a single British marine was embarked to help Italy. This was no doubt right; but if we cannot assist, at least *we shall not join to embarrass the people of that country.* The Emperor must make his choice, and he knows well that a policy adapted to the demands of the French priesthood and the ignorant peasantry who follow them, *is not destined to secure for him the support of the English people.*

Prussia's Foreign Relations and Her Views as to the Uprising in Italy.

Berlin (Oct. 23) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The new *Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening publishes an article in which it repudiates the idea of Prussia intervening in Italy, and declares that there is no analogy between Italy and Prussia as regards French intervention. "France," it says, "has the right of intervening in Italy through the September Convention, but not so in Germany; nor has Prussia any title to interfere in Italy. Prussia has, therefore, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, nowhere taken any step which might be interpreted as an act of intervention. It is unnecessary to repeat that Prussia has not the least interest in seeing the temporal power of the Pope destroyed. This is well known in Rome. The *Official Gazette* of this evening says: "The attitude of the *North German Gazette*, with reference to pending foreign questions, has, according to advices from abroad, once more given rise to misunderstandings. We, therefore, again repeat that the journal named receives no official inspiration whatever with regard to the foreign policy of Prussia. This Government, moreover, is not in the habit of declaring its policy to foreign cabinets, or making it public by means of anonymous newspaper articles." The *Official Gazette* also says: "The foreign Press publishes a statement that the Florence Cabinet, as also the Italian Party of Action were, by means of a distinct assent on the part of Prussia, induced, the latter to go to Rome and the former to prepare to subsequently participate in the same enterprise. With reference to this statement we hereby declare officially that the Italian Government never expressed a wish for such an assent either directly or indirectly, and that therefore such a wish could neither have been complied with nor refused."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Supplemental Regulations Relative to Bonded Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The Treasury Department has just issued supplemental internal revenue regulations. They provide in cases of bonded warehouses (Class B) used for the storage of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars only, the cellar of such premises may, if separated from the store above so that there shall be no inside means of communication between the store in use as such warehouse and the cellar thereof, and where the only entrance to the cellar is from the street, be permitted to be used for other business purposes on application and request of the proprietor of such tobacco warehouse; and in cases where the construction of the store is such as to leave no inside means of communication between the first or lower floor, and the premises above. Like permission may be granted and allowed to use the lower floor as herein authorized in respect to the cellars, to the end that a warehouse of class B, for the storage of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars only, may consist of that portion of the store above the first floor, where the only entrance to the bonded premises is from the street. Samples of tobacco, snuff and cigars stored in bond may be taken and exhibited in the office connected with such warehouse, according to the usuages and custom of the tobacco trade. The sample office is prohibited from being used for retail business or trade, and no sample packages shall be removed from the bonded premises without payment of the tax. The sample packages used for exhibition as above provided for, shall be regarded as under the supervision of the storekeeper in charge as well as that of the owner or proprietor. One storekeeper may have in charge as many bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars only as in the judgment of the Collector he can superintend efficiently, not exceeding three. Such sum as the Collector may deem proper for the service, not less, however, nor more than a due proportion of the salary of the officer in charge shall be paid monthly by the proprietor of each warehouse to the Collector. For warehouses for storage of mineral or coal oil only stores suitable for that purpose, bonded under the regulations of the Department or under special circumstances, sheds of substantial construction of wood or other materials may be bonded and used. These sheds must be inclosed and roofed, and may be either with or without flooring. The doors or gates and other openings must be provided with suitable bars and other fastenings so that the same can be secured by locks and otherwise as required in case of other bonded warehouses. Transportation of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, and mineral or coal oil from a bonded warehouse in which the same is stored to a warehouse of Class B, in another district, is to be made as directed in the regulations of August last, with several modifications as to bonds and bills of lading. Oil in bond may be canned or put in other packages in the bonded warehouses without special bond for that purpose under the immediate supervision of the storekeeper in charge, but must be inspected and gauged by the proper inspector. Provision is made for the withdrawal of oil, manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars for exportation under specified regulations, and for transportation in bond for immediate export. Merchandise, which has been duly warehoused in an Internal Revenue bonded warehouse, may be withdrawn from such warehouse and exported to the adjacent Dominion of Canada, and to such parts and places in Mexico as are mentioned in and specified by general regulations in the Treasury Department pertaining to the Customs, as ports and places to which export of imported goods from the United States is authorized to be made. The forms of proceedings in such cases will be in all respects such as are provided for the withdrawal of other goods from Internal Revenue bonded warehouses, modified only so far as to conform to the special requirements of the Customs regulations relating to exports to the Dominion of Canada and Mexico, to the end that on delivery of such goods from Internal Revenue bonded warehouses for export to the Dominion of Canada and Mexico; and thereafter the same directions shall be complied with, and the said goods will be dealt with and like proceedings shall in all respects be had in relation thereto, as in the case of imported goods exported to the Dominion of Canada or Mexico, under the laws and Treasury regulations made in pursuance thereof pertaining to the Customs. The offices of all Collectors of Internal Revenue at ports of entry in the United States, and Superintendents of exports and drawbacks, when any such exist, shall, for the purpose of transacting the business relating to the exportation of merchandise under the regulations pertaining to this subject, be kept open, with the necessary clerks and officers in attendance, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Result of a Foolish Quarrel in Tennessee—Two Men Fatally Wounded.

From the Nashville Union & Dispatch, Nov. 6.

A sad affair occurred in this county a few days since near the Rutherford County line, and not more than a mile and a half from Lavergne. The facts, so far as we can learn, are as follows: As JAMES DUFFLE was at work in the woods near his father's residence, an acquaintance named HOOBERRY chanced to come upon him and a quarrel followed. HOOBERRY seized an ax and felled DUFFLE to the earth, inflicting a serious if not mortal wound. Some days afterward HOOBERRY, not satisfied with what he had already done, proceeded to the house of Mr. DUFFLE, and began abusing the family, swearing he could and would whip any of them. Mr. BEN. DUFFLE, smarting under the insults heaped upon himself and family, attempted to climb the fence separating him from HOOBERRY, when the intruder knocked him down with a club and commenced throwing stones at both father and son. BEN., quickly rising, went into the house and procuring a gun loaded with large shot, fired upon HOOBERRY several times, every shot taking effect, mortally wounding him. The wounded man was taken away as soon as possible, and no arrests have yet been made, probably from lack of public sympathy, as he has always been considered a desperate and dangerous character, and the difficulty being one which he himself brought about.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Downfall of the Ministry—Prospects for the Future—Demonstration in Florence—The Pope and the Concordat—Italian Finances—Military Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867.

The Italian Ministry has made shipwreck once more, and we do not know yet what amount of damage the new disaster has brought upon the country. If it be true that Gen. Cialdini has consented to undertake the direction of affairs, it is to be hoped that there will be at the last moment some show of pluck, for a more cowed and broken-spirited community than this has been for the past eight and forty hours it would be difficult to find. Last week marvelous things were to be wrought, and the Romans were to be got out of prison at short notice; but since France has shook her huge fist in the King's face, the Tuscans, at least, are once more as gentle as lambs. Alas! for a little of the old Roman spirit, is the sigh which is breathed by those who wish to see Italy as soon as possible in possession of all her rights.

At the moment of writing no one seems to know anything, not even whether her so much talked of independence has really been secured to Italy. Instead of an intense feeling of indignation which should make the people ready to risk anything, every face wears a chapfallen look of humiliation. By this time 50,000 troops should be over the border, but, so far as we know, not one has budged a rod.

But there is one man wide awake, and Garibaldi, eluding the vigilance of his keepers, is now somewhere on the main land. The Tyrrian Sea is not wide enough to separate him from what he believes to be his mark. Possibly a new Aspromonte may bring it to an end before it is half done.

What are we to see next? A fight between the armies of France and Italy in the Pope's territory? It does not seem at all possible. Italy as well as France, is a party to the treaty which was meant to guarantee the Pope's safety, and if one has a right to enter Rome with the pretense of accomplishing that object, certainly the other has—and not only the right but the duty is laid upon it to do so. It seems most likely that the peace will be kept by a mixed occupation. The thought of France coming to fight Italy on her own soil, destroying the work of her own hands, is too monstrous to be entertained. Louis Napoleon in his action in Italy, is obliged to take account of the large party in France, represented by all the liberal journals, which is opposed to any further meddling with Italian affairs. At the same time the clerical party must be conciliated, and it can only be done by some show of hostility to the violence which the Italians are threatening to commit.

There has been a demonstration here to-day, such as the Florentines sometimes make, with little harm to anybody. Several thousand persons met in the rain in front of the official residence of the Minister, and sent a committee up to ask him what he was going to do. It seems that Signor Rattazzi is still in authority, for it was he who made reply that the honor of the country would be maintained; which means whatever one chooses. Placards are posted at the corners of the streets stating that the city of Rome is in a state of insurrection; but trustworthy information is not apt to come in that form.

Communication with Rome by the railroads is interrupted, as one cannot get beyond Orte by one line, or Orbetello by the other. The telegraph has also been broken. We are still all in the fog as to how the Roman question is to be settled, or as to what phase it it next to take on. The wind is full of rumors, and even journals claiming to speak with some official authority, blow hot and blow cold in the same breath. The country seems to have lost its self-possession, and gives very little proof of having any of that reserve power upon which a nation in a moment of extremity must fall back.

The discussion going on in Austria, with the end in view of getting rid of the Concordat, grows more and more interesting; connected as the question is with other measures of reform. Next to the injustice of the Papacy, as the most obstinate defender of the old despotic system, Austria has been the object of severest blame. But even that Power, hardened by the traditions of centuries of the most unyielding absolutism, is giving way to the pressure of the modern movement, and seeking its safety by a policy of accommodation. It such way only can it hope to rule, or even to maintain its existence. In carrying on her new work Austria will have the sympathy of generous minds in the same proportion as under the old system she succeeded in incurring their hostility. Austria is still ambitious, for her Emperor does not doubt that he is the heir in a direct line of Augustus and Trajan. The device of the Princes of the House of Hapsburg is still "*Austriæ est imperare orbi universo.*"

The Pope and Mazzini, the representative men of two extreme systems, are the most consistent of contemporary Italians. With the enemy almost at the gates of the Vatican, the Pope reiterated his *non possumus*, and clings to the absolution of the middle ages; while Mazzini, seeing the fabric of Italian unity completed under the King, will have nothing but the Republic. It may be the unseasonable consistency of an unyielding obstinacy; but both these men stand where they have always stood. Italy is now in her kingly period, for the present system is well suited to her circumstances. The epoch of the Republic is in the future, and much hard work is to be done before it is reached. Even Mazzini, pure patriot, but dreaming enthusiast, must admit that with four-fifths of her population uninstructed, and an army of regulars and national guard of not less than 400,000 to keep order, Italy needs to go to school some time before she will be fitted for the Republic.

As for the Papacy, it must go over the side of the ship. Headway cannot be made with such a clumsy load. It is as much in the way, and out out of place, as would be a vast tomb built up on the deck of a vessel. Apropos of the simile, the Italian Deputy Petruccelli has well said that the Papacy is now like one of the Egyptian pyramids, grand outside, but having only a mummy within.

I wish it were possible to tell you that the prospect is brightening for the Italian finances; but this new object of attention thrust suddenly upon the Government has not helped to lighten the load.

It is stated, and with an appearance of truth, that the Pope's army has been increased in the past three weeks quite one-third. Reinforcements arrive every day at Civita Vecchia, where the Pope's uniform is put on. On the other hand, recruits for the revolution leave Florence in large numbers every day by rail, attended at the station by crowds of friends or idle spectators. But it must be understood that no red shirts or other military badges are to be seen. They go as young laborers would at any time be taken over the road.

Another proclamation by Garibaldi is published to-day, with the date of yesterday, but no place given, in which he announces to his friends that he is once more with them, and ready to lead them on. He urges activity, and cites the example of America, "which fought fourteen years (?) for its glorious cause, and has become the most powerful and the freest country in the world."

From what comes out at the last moment, it appears that Rattazzi may remain at the head of the Ministry, with Cialdini introduced as a new but subordinate element in its composition. From all that comes from different parts, the country appears disposed to give a hearty support to the Government, if it will only show itself equal to the demands of the occasion.

At the moment of closing this letter I discover that Gen. Garibaldi has shown himself publicly in Florence. Two hours ago he appeared on the balcony of the house in the Piazza Maria Novella, where he was lodged for a short time, and made a speech to a number of persons collected in the square, in which he declared his unchanged purpose of going to Rome. After the few words were uttered he crossed to the station on the opposite side of the place, and entered a special train furnished for the purpose of taking him to Terni, near the Roman border. The dispatches received from Paris to-day show something like "backing down" on the part of France, which has raised immensely the courage of the Italians. Thus a new face has suddenly been put upon affairs. It may be that we are yet very far from seeing the end, or happily it may be very near.

ANGELICO.

WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Havana—The Dia de Defuntos—Custom-House News—Telegraphic Matters—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

To-day the *Dia de Defuntos*, or All Souls' Day, is being observed throughout the island. The attendances at the houses of worship are large, and the fervor of the devotees is very apparent. Superstition is rampant, and all sorts of horrifying stories are at hand, illustrative of the doings of the sheeted dead, who to-night are supposed to be squeaking and gibbering in the streets of the town. An undying belief in ghosts asserts itself with logical frequency in Havana on All Saints' Day, and appalling narratives always glut the market. Unfortunately, New-Yorkers are of too practical a turn of mind to appreciate their piquancy, and I therefore refrain from recounting them, and look to other topics of correspondence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

The payment of duties on imported goods has hitherto been effected by merchants about a month after the goods have been delivered by the Custom-house, and to well-known houses even a longer credit has been granted, provided the Government was not in want of funds. New brooms only, however, sweep well, and the new Collector has issued an order that in future the duties on all goods be paid as soon as the merchandise has been passed by the Inspectors and is ready for delivery.

JOURNALISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The *Occidente*, the new Havana daily paper, made its first appearance yesterday, and inaugurates an era in Cuban journalism. The mere typographical appearance of the sheet is a novelty, being printed in small type, wholly different from that used by the other papers. The *Occidente* is intended for the rising generation, whose eyes are still good enough to decipher either minion or brevier, and not for the old fogies who must have everything in very large type to be able to read it. If the *Occidente* continues as it has begun, there is no doubt, but that the people will read the paper to keep awake, as until very lately the people only took up a newspaper when they wanted to fall asleep. The telegraph has its share in bringing about this change, and the great improvement in all city journals is very noticeable.

THE HAVANA ASSOCIATED PRESS.

This organization commenced operations yesterday, in connection with the New-York Associated Press, and the papers will in future publish regularly daily telegraphic summaries of political and commercial news.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

The panic occasioned by a rumored outbreak of the cholera has at least had one beneficial effect: Several houses and the hospital of San Juan de Dios have been whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned—the latter charitable institution having also been supplied with some new bedsteads and mattresses. A lady belonging to the *élite* of the Havana aristocracy, and dwelling opposite the structure, was so frightened, either at the report of cholera or the whitewashing of the hospital, that she immediately removed her person, and her household goods and chattels, to the neighboring village of Guanabacor. A few hundred cases of cholera might lead to a general cleaning of the city even to the remotest wards, where the appearance of the scavenger is as rare as that of a saint.

THE SITUATION.

The reports of newsmongers and alarmists regarding the tranquility of the island are refuted by the simple fact that the Government is granting furloughs to hundreds of its soldiers in Trinidad and other places to enable them to hire themselves out on the different plantations and assist in taking off the crop. If there were any indication of trouble this action would assuredly not be taken.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

The Political Situation—Intelligence From all Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The political prisoners confined at Porote and Morelia, are in a truly deplorable condition. They receive no aid whatever from the Government, and all suffer for the want of the common necessaries of life. They are obliged to sleep on the floors, and have no other covering than the scanty clothing they have on their bodies. The nights are very cold, and their sufferings may be imagined. When many of the men who served the Empire are at large, and some of them fill important offices under the Republican Government, where if they had their just deserts they would be adorned with a ball and chain, it seems to me just that the prison doors should be opened to those that are atoning for minor offences. At least, if they must continue in confinement, they should be cared for.

THE CABINET.

The members of the Cabinet are a motley crew, each of whom has some meritorious act to recommend him. The President is extolled for the zeal he displays in extending his tyranny without losing the reputation of being a democrat; Lerdo for the part he is said to have played in the Assembly; Martinez de Castro for his law against the penny-a-liners; the Minister of the Interior for the state in which he received the streets from the so-called Empire, (they being now in a worse state than ever;) Iglesias for the condition in which he left the Treasury (empty!) and the Minister of War for the many malicious attacks he has been subjected to and the bad state of his health. A nice lot, I must confess. Woe to the poor wretch that falls under their displeasure.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

From all parts of the country we have reports of robberies. A few days ago banditti made their appearance near Tabacos and committed a number of depredations, but in this case confined themselves to taking articles of value. They were well dressed and wore masks. The other day an officer of the garrison, after arresting his servant, who was a soldier and deserted at Queretaro, took him to to the Plaza San Fernando, and with his revolver deliberately shot him dead. The authorities have the matter in hand, but, as usual in such cases, the offender will escape punishment. At Peñuelos, on the 12th, a band of about thirty robbers attacked a train of wagons and stampeded a number of mules.

PRINCE SALM SALM.

Prince Salm Salm, Don Severo del Castillo and the other prisoners who were confined at Queretaro, arrived at Mexico on the 13th and are now in the Convent of Santa Brigida. Senor Casanova was left at Queretaro, he being too unwell to travel.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

The President has ordered that on and after the 27th of September, instead of collecting one real each package formerly collected by the Municipal Corporation, there shall be collected 3½ per cent. upon the value of the goods entered, the contribution to be known as local duties. The decree permitting foreign flour to be introduced free of duty is annulled.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Much dissatisfaction exists that the Sisters of Charity who were placed in charge of the hospitals by the Imperial Government are still allowed to continue in the discharge of their duties, while in the City of Mexico they have been dismissed, and the hospitals are conducted on the system in force before the empire was established. Complaints are daily made by persons who have been inmates of the hospitals of the bad quality of the food and medicines, of the filthy condition in which they are kept, and, above all, of the attendant nurses. Some are uncharitable enough to say that the Directors are making money by keeping the Sisters in power, and in my opinion they are not far from right, as it is a rule in that enlightened country never to lose an opportunity of making money, whoever may suffer by the operation.

WRECK OF AN ENGLISH SHIP.

On the 16th inst. a lifeboat containing Capt. C. R. Keeney and crew of the English brig *Samuel T. Keese*, which sunk at sea in latitude 21° 51′ N., and 92° 47′ W., Greenwich, arrived at Vera Cruz. The Captain states that when he found it was impossible to save the vessel, she having sprung aleak and having six feet of water in her hold, he abandoned her, remaining in sight until she sunk. He then shaped his course for Vera Cruz, where he arrived safely on the 18th, without accident.

A boat of the United States steamer *Yantic* was capsized at Tampico on the 15th, and two of the seamen were drowned.

PROPOSED NATIONAL MONUMENT.

A project has been set on foot for the erection in the City of Mexico of a grand national monument. The cost is to be defrayed by voluntary contributions from all classes; the plans are to be those of a Mexican architect, and the materials are to be of Mexican origin, and furnished by the different States that aided in the overthrow of the Empire. A grand project truly, but I fear it will share the fate of many others of a similar character.

In making excavations in the cemetery of the Cathedral for the purpose of planting trees they have discovered a large number of human bones, said to be those of the ancient Aztecs, who died in defence of their liberty. These sad relics are to the true lover of his country food for melancholy reflection. They bring to his mind the many vicissitudes through which the country has passed in the centuries gone by, and the memory of those who fell in the recent struggle. Well may they exclaim; "When will the day come when it will be unnecessary to shed blood to secure the supreme happiness of man?"

SANTA ANNA.

Gen. Santa Anna has written a note to his legal defender, thanking him for his able defence, and goodwill in undertaking it, at a period when it was almost a crime not to try to injure him. Santa Anna's son has addressed a letter to the *Concordia* of Vera Cruz, dated Oct. 4, in which he complains that his father had not been addressed as a citizen, when he ought to be considered the first in the State, as it was he who gained its independence by conquest in 1821. He calls to remembrance the fact that on the 19th March in that year, Santa Anna proclaimed the freedom of the Republic in the City of Soledad, and followed up the plan of Iguala, who, after combating the Royal forces, attacked Vera Cruz on the 7th July, took possession of the city on the 26th October, and hoisted with his own hands the tricolored banner on the bastions of Santiago and Concepcion. Also, that on the 2d December, 1822, he proclaimed the Republic in that city for the first time; that in 1832 he defended it against the assassins of Gen. Guerrero; that on the 5th of December, 1838, he expelled from the same city the forces of the French, sprinkling the streets with his blood, and loosing a limb. For all these actions of bravery, Santa Anna, Jr., thinks his father merits, at the very least, the title of citizen.

MEXICAN JOURNALISM.

When we have noticed that in the capital of the Republic, and in the neighborhood of the General Government, the public Press is found representing the various classes of society and all the rights, all the opinions and interests that agitate the nation, it appears exceedingly strange that its various representatives do not figure in a manner worthy of this great parliament of modern times in whose discussions all are eager to participate. The rights and interests of Spaniards residing in the country have for champion the *Iberia*; the Americans and English have for their organs the *Mexican Standard* and the *Two Republics*; the French colony was represented by the *France Liberale*, (recently defunct,) and now look to the *Tribune*; in these five journals the interests of Europe and the United States are supported and defended. The Conservative Party have the *Sociedad Mercantil*, which advocates its views and defends them from the attacks of their adversaries; the *Revista Universal* either represents the same party or a more moderate one, for which it is often mistaken. The Constitutionalists are shielded by the *Monitor Republicano*, the *Correo de Mexico*, the *Boletin Republicano*, the *Constitucional*, the *Orquesta* and other sheets, mostly small, and all more or less ephemeral. The arts and sciences are dwelt upon by the *Mexico Cientifico*.

The Government itself, in order to maintain its acts, give publicity to its orders, defend itself from enemies and opponents, has its *Diario Oficial*, a grave and discreet journal, which, like the leader of an orchestra, raises its *bâton* when the music becomes discordant. It is evident that the powers of the public journals are much greater than those possessed by even the most eloquent speakers, at least as far as extent of influence goes; for although oratorical addresses may be more impressive at the moment, they are evanescent, while the productions of the public Press, if less brilliant, are more solid, and form in a manner the archives of the nation, for the perusal of the world. The journals published in the country districts seldom reach the capital, and are but seldom read if they do, except through extracts published by the journals of the capital. It has therefore been suggested that each State should publish its representative journal or journals in the capital, making them of respectable size, and containing interesting articles advocating especially the interests of each particular State in addition to those of the Republic. This is a suggestion which it is hoped will attract attention and be shortly carried into effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Wm. W. Gitt, James L. Meyers, citizens of the United States, and Don Joaquin Montes de Oca, of Jalapa, Don Jose M. Cabana, of Homeluhuacan, have discovered a mine of lead ore mixed with copper, at Lomeluhacan, called San Lucas. It is stated that the contract for lighting this city with gas made from pitch will be signed this week. The contractors are Messrs. Pedro, Green & Co. The Minister of War has appointed a commission composed of three Generals to investigate the claims of those who are deemed worthy to receive the order of merit, which is to be bestowed on the defenders of the Republic, in accordance with the law of August last. Gen. Babcock, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Grant, and Gen. Sterling, Ex-General United States Volunteers, arrived yesterday by the steamer *Washington*, from New-York, and leave to-day on their way to Vera Cruz by the same steamer.

QUASIMODO.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Meeting of Parliament—Rates of Postage—Murder Trials—A Reciprocity Treaty Needed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Dominion Parliament, otherwise known as the Canadian House of Commons, meets on Wednesday next, and, strange to say, the Press, without an exception, has kept silent upon the subject. Usually, under the old state of things, the meeting of Parliament was heralded by lengthy disquisitions and semi-official announcements, with the view of showing what the people had to expect from the legislation of their representatives; but the custom appears to have fallen into disuse, and even the journals opposed to the Government forget to abuse them, although no policy has been announced. Prior to the elections it was considered a great offence on the part of the Ministry to withhold their policy; but now, when everybody seems anxious to know what it will really be, the journals are all, as if by common consent, silent with regard to the matter. Surely, there is something wrong, and the Press of the Dominion may need reconstruction. It is generally thought that the session will extend over four or five weeks, and the Local Parliament of Ontario is expected to assemble sometime next month; but there does not appear to be any such prospect, for the House of Commons cannot well dispose of the measures hinted at in less than a couple of months. The Military Bill will take up considerable time, and no doubt something will have to be done about the Banks.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SILVER COIN.

Curiously enough, just when there was the most talk about the currency, and specie was voted a nuisance, the silver is beginning gradually to disappear. Two per cent. is about the highest discount now—very recently it was four and five. In some parts of the country the great talk was the Government should deal with the question promptly, and not hesitate a moment after the meeting of Parliament to reduce the value of the American silver; but there has been a change of tone, and no one says a word about the "nuisance." The recent financial difficulties must have produced the effect we now witness with regard to silver.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The question of cheap postage is mooted, and it is thought the Postmaster-General will recommend it to be taken up. There is no manner of doubt that a three-cent letter postage could be adopted without loss to the country. The absence of a three-cent coin would, perhaps, operate prejudicially against such a scheme; but it is evident that the question must come prominently before the country very soon. The Press Association intend to renew the agitation for the abolition of newspaper postage, and will petition Parliament for that purpose.

OFFICIAL TITLES.

A discussion upon the proper designation of the members of the general and local Parliaments has terminated in the adoption of the following: Senator, M. P. and M. L. A. Thus a member of the Senate will be designated Hon. Thomas Hill, Senator. Members of the Commons will be known as M. P.'s, and members of the respective Provincial Legislatures as M. L. A's. How much simpler it would be to adopt the American plan with regard to Senators. The Government, it appears, has fixed upon the designations as given.

DEATH OF PROMINENT MEN.

Mr. Thomas Sellar, publisher and editor of the *Echo*, an organ of the Episcopal Church, died in Montreal a few days since. He was formerly a resident of this city, and last year was President of the Canadian Press Association. The venerable Dr. Strachan, Bishop of the Toronto Episcopal Diocese, is also dead. He was born in the year 1778, and was, consequently, in his ninetieth year, having resided in Canada nearly seventy years. His name has long been a household word in this section of the Dominion, and none had an ill word to say of the good old Bishop Strachan. He came to Canada in the capacity of a school-teacher, and some of his pupils have since graced the highest positions in the country, if we except the Governor-Generalship. Up to the very last he continued to manifest an interest in the duties pertaining to his high vocation, and it is only within the past few years that he has ceased from the active performance of them.

MURDER TRIALS.

The trials for the murder of Driscoll, the watchman, at Morton's brewery, Kingston, were concluded on Thursday night, and resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. Allen is sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of December; Gemmell to ten, and Howard nine years in the Penitentiary. Jones or Whalen, turned Queen's evidence, and gets five years in the Penitentiary. It is now quite usual for culprits to have their sentences commuted, but there is no such prospect for Allen; he is sure to undergo the extreme penalty, and he appears to be extremely hardened.

MONTREAL BANKS.

A considerable feeling has been aroused by the banks in Montreal charging one per cent. upon all the bills of their western agencies. Such a course is likely to operate to the prejudice of Montreal as a place of purchasing goods, for the merchants of Ontario will not submit to such a shave, but will rather deal with the wholesale establishments in their own Province. Recent events, however, have caused a better feeling in financial circles, and there is a desire to calm down the excitement. The Government of Ontario have given notice that all moneys to be paid on account of any branch of the Government, may be paid into the Royal Canadian Bank, an arrangement that gives great satisfaction. It is understood that a deputation from the Western banks, who waited upon leading members of the Government a few days since received much encouragement to hope that ultimately no preference will be given to the Bank of Montreal.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The subject of a reciprocity treaty is once more spoken of, and it is said that Parliament may possibly take it up. Whether it will engage the attention of the public seriously seems to admit of some doubt, for our people really do not care whether they have reciprocal trade with the United States or not, now that they can get along without it. There is not the least doubt that a reciprocity treaty would have been beneficial to both countries, but the United States positively declined to enter into any arrangement upon fair and equitable terms, hence the Canadians thought it was asking too much that they should humble themselves to beg for reciprocal trade, and a little experience has convinced them—at least they say so—that they are more independent of the United States than they thought they were.

THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES.

The Right of Railroad Companies to Keep Separate White and Black Passengers—Decision by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

An opinion was delivered in the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, Penn., on Tuesday, by Judge Agnew, in a case involving the right of railroad companies or carriers to keep separate black and white passengers, in which it was declared that, prior to the act of the State Assembly of March last, there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the races in Pennsylvania, which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The case in which the question originated was that of a colored woman suing for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by being compelled to occupy a different seat in a railroad car than the one she had selected. Justice Reed dissented. Judge Agnew, in announcing his decision, considered the rights of the Company as a common carrier, the preferences of the public, and the laws and customs of the State, summing up as follows:

"It is clear, therefore, that under the Constitution and laws, the white and black races stand in a separate relation to each other. We find the same difference in the institutions and customs of the State. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races, socially, religiously, civilly or politically. By uninterrupted usage the blacks live apart, visit and entertain among themselves, occupy separate places of public worship and amusement, and fill no civil or political stations, not even sitting to decide their own causes. In fact, there is not an institution of the State in which they have mingled indiscriminately with the whites. Even the Common School Law provides for separate schools when their numbers are adequate. In the military service, also, they were not intermixed with white soldiers, but were separated into companies and regiments of color, and this not by way of disparagement, but from motives of wisdom and prudence, to avoid the antagonisms of variant and unmixable races. Law and custom having sanctioned a separation of races, it is not the province of the judiciary to legislate it away. We cannot say there was no difference in fact, when the law and the voice of the people had said there was. The laws of the State are found in its constitution, statutes, institutions and general customs. It is to these sources Judges must resort to discover them. If they abandon these guides, they pronounce their own opinions, not the laws of those whose officers they are. Following these guides, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the white and black races in this State which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The defendants were therefore entitled to an affirmative answer to the point recited at the beginning of this opinion. It only remains to add that this cause arose before the passage of the act of 22d March, 1867, declaring it an offence for railroad companies to make any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, and our decision pronounces the law only as it stood when the case arose, leaving the act to operate upon such cases as shall fall within its provisions. Indeed, the act itself is an indication of the legislative understanding of how the law stood before."

A Waterspout.—Those whose business called them on the dock this morning were surprised about 11:30 by the unusual sight of a waterspout on the lake, whose waters were observed to be singularly agitated some distance out, a little to the south of east. Gradually assuming the appearance of a wide-spreading palm, whose shaft tapered off as it approached the waves below, the waterspout then mooed rapidly to the southeast until lost to view. This singular phenomenon, although on a rather small scale, was watched with much interest by the gratified beholders.—*Buffalo Express, Nov. 5.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF MR. BRADFORD.

Meeting of the Bar—Resolutions of Respect—Addresses of Charles O'Conor, Judge Daly, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, and Others.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the members of the Bench and Bar of this City held a meeting in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased friend, Mr. Alexander W. Bradford. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, who said that they had met again to bury one of their dead. Meetings of this character had in late years taken place frequently. It was proper that when a member of the Bench or the Bar left the ranks thus, some notices should be taken of it. He concluded by moving that Hon. H. E. Davies, Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals, act as presiding officer of the meeting. The motion was carried.

Judge Davies having taken his seat, Mr. John E. Burrill moved that Judge S. Blatchford, of the United States Court, Presiding Judge Leonard, and Judges E. Darwin Smith, Josiah Sutherland, Ingraham, Barnard, Clerke and Peckham, all of the Supreme Court, Chief-Justice Robertson, of the Superior Court, and J. R. Brady, of the Common Pleas, be appointed Vice-Presidents, which was carried. Mr. Curtis and Mr. G. M. Speir were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. G. M. Speir, in presenting the following resolutions, said, in substance, that the deceased brother was a classmate of his in college; he was not only a classmate, but occupied the same room, and was a member of the same Society. During the long and close intimacy which existed between them, nothing of an unpleasant nature had ever occurred to mar their friendship. Mr. Bradford graduated when he was about seventeen years of age. During all his college-life he was noted for his good nature and general kindness of heart, which he exhibited to all with whom he came in contact. The speaker had never known a man to go through college with so much approval. He never upon any occasion created a disturbance in the institution, but was often the instrument of quelling one. He did not confine himself to the regular lessons as they were assigned by the College Professors by any means. He extended his researches in every possible way, and when not in the recitation room was usually to be found in the library. To his early habits of investigation and thought the City of New-York is indebted to much that it has in respect to the rights and jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts. And not New-York alone, but England and France even acknowledge an indebtedness to the deceased in this respect. The speaker referred to the work written by Mr. Bradford on American antiquities, and said that Dr. Hawks, of this City, had pronounced it very valuable, and chiefly so because it had aroused the American mind to the subject of which it treated. In the early part of the last Summer the speaker met deceased. He said that he was in failing health, and urged upon him the importance of resting from business, and of taking a trip to Europe. The reply which Mr. Bradford made was, that he had undertaken to do certain important and highly pressing duties, and he could not consistently neglect or forego them. He would remain in town and discharge his duty faithfully, let the result be what it might. Two weeks ago the speaker met Mr. Bradford for the last time. He felt confident then that they would not meet again, and so it proved. Mr. Speir concluded by reading the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, Alexander W. Bradford, a member of this Bar, has, in the Providence of God, by the hand of death been taken from us, in the midst of an honorable and useful career, in the prime of life and in the maturity of his powers, we, his professional brethren, make this record of his worth and our loss:

Resolved, That we have come together to express our regret for no ordinary man; that we deplore with a whole community the unexpected departure of excellence of a high order, and regard the event as a calamity to the Bar, the Bench, to the social and public well being of the City in which he lived and to the country.

Resolved, That we recognize in our deceased friend among the many traits of his noble character, rectitude of purpose, inflexible principle, unwavering courtesy, and those qualities which mark the pure consistent life of a Christian; and we refer with melancholy satisfaction and just pride to his attainments as a general scholar and able lawyer: to his voluntary labors in the service of the public as a Commissioner of the Code; to the ability and integrity with which he performed his duties as a magistrate while presiding in the Surrogate's Court; to the valuable contributions he has furnished to the profession and the public in that branch of the law which he administered so long and so well.

Resolved, That we tender our professional sympathy to the family, relatives and friends of the deceased in this great bereavement, and that the Bench and Bar attend his funeral in a body.

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. Geo. Shea:

Resolved, That the judicial labors of Alexander W. Bradford have attained a deserved and permanent recognition in the tribunals of this country, England and France. That, while with pride we share in the credit thus reflected upon American jurisprudence, we are especially desirous on this sad occasion to remember the daily benefits we continue to derive from those and from his minor labors. He has greatly contributed to build up almost a complete system of jurisprudence in the Court over which he presided, ascertaining and defining the province in this State of that part of the ecclesiastical law administered through the Surrogate's Court, making its practice more simple, harmonious and efficient, and giving a new character to the Court.

REMARKS OF CHAS. O'CONOR.

In rising to second the resolutions, Mr. O'Conor said that the Committee had so appropriately and successfully presented to the public mind the sentiments of the Bar, that little seemed left for observation from a private source. It might not, however, be improper for him, who had enjoyed large opportunities of knowing the character of Mr. Bradford, to express his deep sense of the loss sustained in his death. Mr. Bradford made his first appearance at the Bar in this City, and was known to most of the members of the profession and to the public. He was remarkable at the outset of his life for extreme amiability of manner, perfect unobtrusiveness, and a lack of that sort of effort at personal advancement which in this country prevailed to so great a degree. This very fact drew toward him the attention of his seniors at the Bar, and excited their good will. He did not at first reap the rewards so justly due to the eminent ability which he possessed. At the time of his first election to public office he had been struggling with a limited practice. After his election as Surrogate he continued for nearly ten years to discharge its duties, which were all the time increasing in importance and in the magnitude of the interests committed to the office. His character for modesty remained unchanged after as before his election to office, and he seemed unconscious of any change in his position and uninfluenced by power. There was always a uniformity in his action. Friends and foes, if foes he might be supposed to have had, were treated precisely alike. Such a career as his was too good to excite any great degree of attention, and, he believed, his merits were not fully appreciated until one bright November morning the people woke up and found that they were deprived of the benefit of his services. Then they began to appreciate his worth, and no sooner had he left the office of Surrogate than the public were stimulated with a desire to purchase those talents which for so long had been unpurchaseable while he held public office. He was at once sought out by persons having cases involving questions with which he was known to be familiar, and from that time he enjoyed the highest professional and pecuniary success. Alas! that such a character and such a career as his should be shadowed by calamities. His fireside was visited by the fell destroyer; one after another of his sons, who had grown up during the period of his trials, and whom he had hoped would be able to labor with him and enjoy his success, were taken away, and the stricken father, while in the full enjoyment of external prosperity, was stricken with private griefs which the world knew not of. But such were the ways of Providence. And now, with a character unstained, with a mind unimpaired, he had been suddenly called away, in the midst of his prosperity, to that world where grief is not and where earthly sorrows find an end. As a friend of Mr. Bradford, and a member of the Bar of New-York, he deeply regretted his loss. He was sure he left no enemy behind him, and among his friends were numbered all who were able to appreciate quantities that make friendship desirable.

REMARKS OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, followed Mr. O'Conor in a brief and appreciative eulogy of the deceased. He said it was his good fortune to have both personally and professionally very intimate relations with Mr. Bradford. It became his duty to fill for a time the same office so ably filled by the deceased for nine years, and he had good opportunities to judge of his merits in that department of legal learning. And he could say without reservation that no man in this City or in the country had so extensive knowledge in that department as Mr. Bradford. The office of Surrogate in this City had been filled during the last fifty years by many eminent men, but none had shed such lustre on the position as he. He was distinguished for industry, for learning and for general scholarship. His knowledge was not only extensive but peculiar. He was thoroughly acquainted with the whole system of jurisprudence relating to wills and intestate property and of the relations of the canonical to the common law. Judge Daly spoke at considerable length of the merits of the deceased as a writer on and expositor of the law relating to this subject and said that his reports were more quoted in England and France than any other reports of this country, except, perhaps, those of the United States Supreme Court. He believed him to be the most conscientious Judge that ever sat in a Court of justice. The office of Surrogate which he held so long, if not as eminent as some, was, in his judgment, the most responsible of any in the State. The salary received from the office was so limited that when Mr. Bradford left it he told him (Judge Daly) that he was utterly without means, and did not know where to turn for bread. He mentioned this as an illustration of the way in which, under our political system, the most eminent talent and worth were sometimes rewarded. Hardly, however, had he had time to hire an office to return to private practice after leaving the office of Surrogate, before he was retained in half a dozen important cases, and he subsequently informed him (the speaker) that during the first year after his return to practice he realized $20,000, or nearly four times his official salary as Surrogate. It was to be regretted that such a man should have been borne down with domestic calamities which embittered his last days, and, perhaps, hastened his end. It might have been desired that he should have escaped these and other calamities, but Providence ordered otherwise, and there only remained for us to point to his example as a guide to others that they might emulate his career and be able to leave as good a record behind when the story of their lives came to be told.

REMARKS OF MR. PIERREPONT.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont said he came not to pronounce a eulogy, but to cast an humble bough and to drop a tear into the grave of their departed brother. He would liken this life to a river, which is sweeping everything before it, and the current will soon sweep us all into the dimly-lighted future. But Mr. Bradford needed no eulogy. He had spent a life among the citizens of New-York, a large portion of it was for the benefit of the public. The speaker said he did not believe in eulogising public men at their death, or saying anything about them when they were gone which would not bear to be said to their face in their lifetime. He met the deceased a short time since as an opposing counsel in an important and closely-contested case in the United States Court. At the conclusion of that trial he said to Mr. Bradford that he had done himself and his clients credit; that he had fought the case with vigor and with ability, but, at the same time, fairly. This was the last professional intercourse the speaker had with him, and he was glad that he had spoken with him as he had. Mr. O'Conor had well referred to the example which the departed brother had set for young members of the Bar in respect to industry, punctuality and fidelity. All lawyers who have arisen to eminence have practiced these same virtues. Every man who starts on the road that leads to the inner temple of justice has to encounter difficulties—he is challenged at nearly every step. Idlers cannot and will not succeed; dishonest men will not succeed ultimately, though some for a time may appear to do so. What is necessary to eminence at the Bar is industry, perseverance and strict integrity. Our departed friend succeeded on these grounds; let the young members of the New-York Bar be instructed by his example.

At the conclusion of these remarks the resolutions were passed unanimously.

Before the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. G. M. Speir gave notice that the funeral services would take place at 10 A. M. to-day from Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Cotton Tax—Resumption of Specie Payments—Harbor Encroachments—Commercial Convention.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge presiding.

Mr. Jed Frye was elected a member of the Chamber, and Mr. F. S. Lathrop a member of the Arbitration Committee.

The Executive Committee made a report on a communication relative to the employment of steam-tugs in the Mediterranean on the completion of the Suez Canal. The Committee says that at present it is inexpedient to take any action in the matter.

THE DEATH OF MR. BRADFORD.

Mr. Walter Griffith spoke of the death of Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, and in connection therewith offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the death of Alexander W. Bradford this Chamber has lost one of its most active and valuable members, one who was ever prompt and able in the performance of the duties assigned him, and whose qualities of mind and heart commended him to the admiration and love of all his associates. Among the many distinguished members of the Chamber who have departed, few, if any, have left us greater reason to deplore their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. Matthew Maury said that some time ago the subject of drawing up a memorial to Congress for the abolition of the cotton tax had been rejected by the Chamber. He now proposed to revive the subject. He referred to the increased growth of cotton in Surat, India, and to its improvement in quality. Cotton from India can now be laid down in Liverpool for 5d. per pound, which is a price that places our cotton quite out of competition with it. The shipments from Bombay to England in the following years, from the 1st day of January to the 1st of September, had been:

In 1864	719,000 bales.
In 1865	737,000 bales.
In 1866	815,000 bales.
In 1867	963,000 bales.

To places other than Great Britain the shipments from India had been:

In 1864	40,000 bales.
In 1865	28,000 bales.
In 1866	20,000 bales.
In 1877	109,000 bales.

Mr. Maury then offered the following:

Whereas, The value of cotton is less than half as much as twelve months ago, owing to causes of no temporary nature; therefore,

Resolved, That the present tax on cotton is unjust and oppressive, because no other important agricultural product is burdened in a like manner, and especially so when it is considered that three-quarters of the crop has ordinarily to find a market abroad; that by driving agricultural industry to other pursuits than cotton in the soil and climate which are the best in the world for the production of cotton, so far as known, the continuance of the tax is a giving waste of national resources; that while the tax discourages the production of cotton in our own country, it encourages it abroad, to the great detriment of our shipping interest and of the internal trade of the United States; that the tax is injurious to the freedman and the laborers in the South, because it obstructs the cultivation of land and employment of labor; that the present value of cotton is so low in the interior of the South, that the tax amounts nearly to 30 per cent. upon the gross value; therefore the tax ought to be abolished with the least possible delay.

Mr. F. A. Conkling wished to know whether Mr. Maury desired to have the question disposed of at once.

Mr. Maury said he certainly did. It was important that action should be taken at once.

Mr. Conkling said Mr. Maury's remarks were somewhat extraordinary in tone. The subject of getting up a memorial to Congress had not been rejected by the Chamber, but on the contrary had been fully discussed. He was not then prepared to controvert Mr. Maury's statistics, but he knew of no reason why the cotton tax should be repealed. It is a productive tax. In 1866 it yielded $17,500,000. This year the crop will be 3,000,000 of bales, and the tax will amount to $35,000,000. It is the only tax that can be collected at the South. The whole income tax paid there does not equal that collected in a single ward in this City. He did not suppose that any memorial from this Chamber would influence Congress in the least, but he protested against the resolutions passing. It was only right that the South should pay something toward the great debt incurred by the rebellion.

Mr. A. A. Low said the tax might be oppressive, but could hardly be said to be unjust. The tax acted as a bounty to foreign producers, while it shuts out our cotton from foreign markets. Foreign cotton was increasing in quantity and improving in quality, while the culture of cotton in the South was a losing trade; almost as bad, indeed, as the shipping trade. He was decidedly in favor of the tax being abolished.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge took the same view as to the effect of the tax. It acted as a bounty to foreign producers. The question should be looked at in a commercial point of view. We should encourage the productive power of the South, not depress the energies of the people by placing an exorbitant tax on their staple. When cotton was down to 5 and 6 cents per pound, the producer could calculate on $1 per bale profit; now before he could calculate on any profit, he must strike off one-fifth of the price obtained for the payment of the tax. Mr. Dodge said he would not vote however for the resolutions. He thought they should go to a Committee.

Mr. Conkling referred to the present high rate of cotton, and said that surely a sufficient profit was afforded to the producer. As for the tax, it must be remembered that foreign producers had to pay taxes as well as our own cotton growers. He did not believe that foreign cotton was improving in quality. Our own cotton, from its superior quality and length of staple, must always find a ready market. Indian cotton could only be used in connection with ours.

Mr. Leopold Bierwith said that Indian cotton was improving in quality, as he could prove by the samples received. Moreover, it was much cleaner than our cotton. We were fast losing control of the European market, and agents there wrote constantly that until we can reduce our prices, American cotton cannot be sold in Europe. Last year Great Britain consumed 2,600,000 bales, of which only 1,548 were American.

Mr. P. S. Wetmore thought the terms of Mr. Maury's resolution offensive. Congress should not be told that the tax is unjust, and asked to repeal it "immediately."

Mr. Opdyke thought the tax was most oppressive to the South, and that it is just offering a premium to foreigners to undersell us.

The resolutions, with some verbal amendments, were then adopted, and on motion of Mr. Opdyke a Committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress on the subject.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. A. A. Low offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee to report on the advisability of resuming specie payments at once.

Mr. Low said that the country could not remain as at present. The financial condition must improve or be much worse than it is now.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. G. W. Blunt offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to report on the present condition of our harbor, with a view to petitioning Congress to pass a law preventing further encroachments.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committees under both the above resolutions will be appointed hereafter.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Communications were received, and among them one from the Boston Board of Trade, relative to holding a Commercial Convention in the City of New-York. The communication states that if New-York does not move in the matter, the Convention will probably meet in Boston.

The communication was referred to a committee.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE FOURTH WARD MURDER.

Continuation of the Inquest—Additional Evidence—The Verdict.

The investigation into the cause of the death of Daniel Friel, who was shot on Tuesday during a quarrel, was continued yesterday by Coroner Schirmer at the Oak-street Police Station, when the following additional evidence was elicited:

Patrick Hogan, of No. 48 Madison-street, testified: I was in company with the prisoners (Hayes and Hardigan) on election day; the latter had some tickets in his hands; I remember that we met Capt. Thorn in Pearl-street, and told him that there had been a disturbance down at Peck-slip, where some parties had upset the boxes; Capt. Thorn told me that he had already sent two or three men down there, and he would go down himself in a few minutes; when I went down to Peck-slip I met three men on the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets; they were the deceased, McCabe and Gallagher; Hayes and Hardigan were with me at the time; the deceased said, "I thought you were looking for a fight;" Hardigan said, "This is no time for a fight, we are going down to the District;" Friel said, "if you want a fight you can have it now;" Hayes then said to Hardigan, "Jerry, come along, we will do no good standing here;" some harsh words passed, and some one in the crowd remarked, "they ought to get licked anyhow;" I saw Friel strike Hayes a blow, and afterward saw McCabe strike Hardigan, who staggered out in the street, when McCabe drew a revolver and fired at Hardigan; I heard a second shot fired; I think it was fired by McCabe; Hardigan exclaimed, "Oh, Jesus! I'm shot, and put his hand into his jacket and immediately after I heard two more pistol shots fired in rapid succession; I cannot say by whom; I heard some one shout "Murder, the man is killed;" after that I saw Hardigan and Hayes run down Pearl-street; I walked down Cherry-street very quietly, and took no part in the fight; I knew Hayes and Hardigan for over eight years; I was not looking at Hardigan when the two last shots were fired; I cannot say whether Hardigan fired them or not; I was standing in Pearl-street, near Frankfort, when the disturbance took place; I had no part in the disturbance.

To Jury—I had been to Peck-slip District before the fight; some one, who, I cannot remember, had told me that the old man in the box had been pulled out; I was attending to election affairs at several places; I met Hayes in the Sixth Ward and went with him to the Fourteenth Ward; I cannot say where I met Hardigan; deceased and I were on different sides in politics; at half-past ten o'clock that morning, I, the deceased, Hardigan and McCabe met in Peck-slip, and some words passed between us there; I had not drank much at the time of the shooting; I saw the deceased after he was lying in the street, but not when he was shot.

James Whiteley, of No. 43 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, testified: I am an engineer at No. 349 Pearl-street; about twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock on Tuesday I saw some men quarreling or mussing, opposite our door; the first I knew one of them discharged a pistol at another one; I don't know who fired that pistol; the man that was shot stood perfectly still for a second or so and then dropped; I have a faint idea that another shot was fired the same moment near Frankfort-street; the man who fired the pistol ran across the street toward the opening of Cherry-street; the crowd following him; when he had reached about the centre of Frankfort-street, he turned round and fired two or three more shots; I cannot say what kind of a weapon he had at the time; I don't know what he did afterwards as I ran into my store, got my revolver and returned to the street with it; there was an excited crowd there and a man lying in the street dead; I started down Pearl-street after the man that fired the shot; I saw Officer Keane standing near the deceased, he seemed as much excited as I was, and we went down Pearl-street together; I gave him my revolver; we ran down Peck-slip into Water-street, where we heard that the man had been arrested; I afterward came to the Station-house and pointed out Hayes as the man who fired the shot; I think now he was the man though I am not sure, nor can I swear to it.

To a Juror—I cannot say positively how long I was away from the street; I think the whole affair occupied nearly two minutes.

John Brosa, of No. 632 Hudson-street, testified: I am 16 years of age, and employed in the drug-store, No. 351 Pearl-street; on Tuesday, about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, I was standing behind the prescription counter when I heard quarreling; I ran to the front door, and saw McCabe a square off; Hardigan then pulled a pistol from his breast pocket and fire it at the deceased; they were about four feet apart at the time; the deceased fell instantly on his face, and I ran toward the back of the store; I then heard three other shots; I did not see what kind of a pistol the man had, or whether he had anything else in his hands; when deceased fell he was in the street and fell near the gutter; the man who fired the shot was on the sidewalk; I think Hardigan is the man who fired the shot, but I cannot swear to it; the man who did fire the shot I saw that morning on the corner of Ferry and Pearl streets where he was cursing in a rage. the crowd being round him; I only looked at him as I passed; I saw McCabe there also; I can only recognize McCabe and Hardigan as being there in the morning.

Charles O'Malia, who keeps a confectionery-store at No. 354 Pearl-street, testified that he saw some men fighting in the street, and as he turned round to speak to some one inside, he heard a shot and saw deceased fall; Hardigan then ran into the middle of the street; a man who was crowding behind a truck fired at Hardigan, who turned and fired back at the one who shot at him.

Margaret Titus, of No. 358 Pearl-street, testified that as she sat by her window on the second floor she saw three men quarreling on the corner of Frankfort-street, when one fired a pistol.

Charles Martin, of No. 351 Pearl-street, testified: I have charge of a liquor-store at No. 58 Frankfort-street; at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday Gallagher and I stood on the sidewalk together, just in front of the drug-store; I saw deceased, McCabe and another man coming up from Peck-slip; when they came near us I said "Halloo Dan," and at the same time Hardigan, who was coming down Pearl-street spoke to him; Hardigan had a parcel in his hand; he said "Let us all go down together, we want to get up some excitement down there;" Hardigan seemed excited; deceased said, "You fellows are excited, don't get so high, you are prepared"; Hardigan said "Yes, will you come into a room?"; some one said "We may as well have it here"; Hayes struck at deceased and McCabe struck at Hayes; Hardigan stepped back with his face toward them, changed the parcel from the right to the left hand, I think, pulled a revolver from his breast; deceased was then on the edge of the curbstone; he jumped back toward the middle of the street, facing Hardigan; the latter held the pistol out, pointing it at the deceased, and fired; [at this moment the sister of the prisoner, Hardigan, fainted and was carried from the room;] deceased dropped instantly. Witness corroborated the evidence of the witness O'Malia regarding the subsequent action of the parties, adding that the large pistol shown him by the Coroner was like the one Hardigan had, and that McCabe also had a large-sized pistol.

Frank Feher, of No. 18 Moore-street, Williamsburgh, and aged ten years, testified that he was sitting in the cellar of No. 8 Peck-slip, and saw Hardigan running up Water-street, when the witness ran after him; Hardigan put his hand into his breast, took out a pistol, and threw it into a cellar-way; the witness recovered the pistol, and gave it to Officer Burford, who subsequently testified that he found the pistol with three of the six chambers discharged.

Officer Underhill, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested Hardigan in the wholesale liquor store, No. 31 Roosevelt-street, where he was concealed behind some barrels; he stated that he had been shot; two of his fingers were wounded and bleeding; he stated that he ran away because he was afraid they wanted to kill him.

Officer Taggart, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested Hayes, and found in his possession a small revolver, none of the chambers of which had been discharged.

Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he met Hardigan, McCabe and Hayes before the occurrence, and they told him that there had been a disturbance in Peck-slip, and they wanted protection. After the fight, Hardigan made a complaint against McCabe for shooting him, and one against Gallagher for striking him, so they were held.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., who made the *post-mortem* examination of the remains, testified that the ball from the pistol entered the head of the deceased about an inch and a half above the left eye and penetrated through the brain to the occipital bone, where it lodged; death must have been instantaneous.

This closed the evidence, and the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Daniel Friel came to his death at the hands of Jeremiah Hardigan, on the 5th day of November, 1867, in Pearl-street, near Frankfort-street; and we further find Patrick Hayes and James McCabe as aiders and abettors in the disturbance that led to his death."

Jeremiah Hardigan is 25 years of age, a native of Ireland, keeps a liquor store at No. 11 Mulberry-street, and pleaded "not guilty."

The Coroner announced that he would not accept bail in the case of Hardigan, though he would in the cases of McCabe and Hayes. They will be bailed to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Protest of the Rectifiers and Wholesale Dealers.

It would seem that the labors of the Metropolitan Internal Revenue Board had come suddenly to an end, for lack of material to work upon. There have been no seizures whatever made for several days. There are but two distilleries running in the entire City, and so closely are New-York and Brooklyn invested by Government Inspectors, that it is difficult to see how a paying business can be any longer done by the manufacturers of illicit whisky. It looks as if they began to realize that the prospective gain is not worth the risk incurred. That the extreme vigilance exercised by the Board through its officials has led occasionally to mistaken action on their part cannot be doubted. This, however, is but a lesser evil attendant upon the great good effected by the clean sweep made of the manufacturers of illicit spirits in this and the neighboring cities. It is natural that the few who hold themselves guiltless of any act aiding in the extensive frauds upon the revenue, should feel aggrieved that they are in some degree victims of the general slaughter. During several weeks past, the leading rectifiers and wholesale dealers who claim that they are not directly concerned in the illicit traffic, have met from time to time and expressed their desire to be placed fairly before the community in this respect. Last week they decided that they should place their grievances before the public, having in view the two-fold purpose of correcting misapprehensions as to their actual position, and inducing such legislation as would protect them in the exercise of their legitimately conducted business. A committee was appointed whose duty it was to submit a statement of their position to the public. The following is the protest of the New-York rectifiers and wholesale dealers:

The business of the rectifier deals altogether with the general or public market when spirits are offered at a regular market price. The rectifier can have no practical responsibility for the original production of the commodity or its taxation. The law places the responsibility between the distillers and the Government officers authorized to collect the tax. The rectifier in buying or holding spirits which he has found in the open market properly branded, cannot legally or justly be held responsible for the tax any more than the actual consumer can be held liable on every petty parcel he may procure for private use. The rectifier is not the distiller or producer. The one is as distinct from the other as the baker from the miller, or the farmer. The great bulk of the spirits produced in this country is manufactured in the distilleries located in the midst of the great grain-growing districts of the interior, while the rectifying establishments are all in the great centres of population and mainly on the seaboard. The operation of the law and the liability under it should be fully consummated before the product ever reaches the rectifier. Indeed it is safe to assert that no spirits are ever offered to the rectifier without the ostensible brands and assurance to show that the distiller and the officials have discharged their duty to the Government. The Government, after a protracted effort to collect the tax on spirits from the distillers, and a conceded failure in this effort, is now seeking to hold the rectifiers responsible. The consequences of this must be to stop all legitimate commerce in this product, and force it into absolute stagnation, or exclusively fraudulent channels. If the rectifier is forced to pay the tax, than every package must bear a stamp or be accompanied by a separate certificate to make it merchantable, and all the processes and stages of the product until it is entered as rectified, must be conducted without tax. This, it is obvious, cannot be, until the statute is changed. If the Government shall see fit to call for the tax from the rectifier, the law must be amended to meet this method. The tax now attaches to the raw spirits, and the goods of the rectifier are free under the law. The provisions of the statute and the means for the collection and enforcement of the tax, are so inadequate that under existing circumstances there must always be a large bulk of illicit spirits in the market. Hence the price or market value must fluctuate and depreciate inevitably. The Government itself enters the market with its extensive seizures of illicit spirits, and sells at a discount equal to the entire cost of the original product. Thus the law practically provides for a depreciated market. When the confiscated goods, the tax-paid goods and the fraudulent and illicit product are all presented with equally plausible and regular brands, is it not beyond all reason and right to seize the rectifier, who buys in good faith, investigate his accounts, and try his stock by a standard of price which is impossible? When the Government has failed to collect the tax from the producer, and the spirits have reached an open market with all the brands of the officials, how is the rectifier to remedy what the Government, with all its resources has failed to accomplish. That the onus of responsibility rests with the law and the Government, must be obvious from the fact that in other countries the proportion of fraud upon the collection of similar revenues is quoted as about two to two and a half per cent., while in this country it is probably seventy-five per cent on the entire product of spirits. In Great Britain and Canada the market price of spirits is the same in bond as it can be bought for in open market free with the exact amount of the tax added; the rectifier or merchant who goes into the market in this country, finds "free whisky" ranging always below the amount of the tax, the law itself, in its operation, undertakes substantially to discount the market, by a reduction of the price, equal to the amount of the whole cost of the manufactured commodity. Thus the law in effect provides that the spirits shall be placed in market at a price which must imply a fraud of the revenue, and at the same time, it is sought to hold the buyer responsible. It is clearly as unjust to make such an exaction of the rectifier or wholesale merchant as it would be to proceed against the dry goods trade for the tax on cotton. Without inflicting any invidious imputations, it may be safely asserted that the great bulk of officials in the Revenue Department are proceeding upon a practical conviction of these facts. It is a patent fact that all but a few of the public officers of the Government recognize the impossibility of executing the existing statute in terms. The very few officials who seriously entertain this purpose only produce aggravated injustice and hardship; the attempt to enforce the law in New-York and leave every other locality comparatively exempt, is simply a persecution; the result, as presented to-day, shows the entire business suspended and the Government interests in no way advanced by any addition to its revenues. It may be doubted even, if in other cities any advantage can be reaped from the supposition that trade is driven out of New-York, the damage and disturbance occasioned by shutting up the great metropolitan market can only depreciate and destroy the entire trade until the obstruction is abated or removed. In this statement of the case of the New-York rectifiers, it is intended simply to claim that the Government, the law, and the producers or distillers of spirits control not only the payment of the tax but also the market price. The rectifier or merchant deals with the latter, and is inevitably governed by the condition of the market. If such a pledge were of any avail, it could be absolutely promised that the rectifier would pay any given rate as the market price for spirits. But the Government and the producers must first adjust their business and the law, so as to fix that rate in the market. When one hundred millions of gallons are produced and only a tithe or a quarter of the tax collected, the body of the product will rule as of late, at some three-fifths of the tax, as the market price. In addition to a statement of the legal and practical position of the rectifiers, it may not be out of place here to complain before the public that all business in spirits is suspended, absolutely, in this City by a system amounting to close seizure, and that the trade and business of the whole country in this product are obstructed thereby, while no complaint is entered before the Department at Washington, or its accredited representative here—the Metropolitan Revenue Board. Without making any nomination of a tribunal, it is but reasonable to ask that a case involving the trade of the whole country, centered here, should be brought to some speedy release from so general a blockade.

Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court.

Yesterday morning, the Court being called to order, Surrogate GIDEON J. TUCKER on the bench, BENJAMIN J. BLANKMAN, Esq., rose and said:

With feelings of heartfelt sorrow I announce the death of ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, a gentleman so well known and respected in this community, as well for his private virtues as for his exalted position as a member of our profession, and one, who, at one time, adorned the place which is now held by your Honor. It is proper that in obedience to the dictates of our feelings upon such a solemn occasion, when one of our most beloved has been called to his final account to the judgment of the Omnipotent, that we should pay that respect to his memory which it so richly deserves. I therefore move that this Court adjourn, and that the members of the Court be requested to attend a meeting that is to be held at the room of the General Term of the Supreme Court at 12 o'clock to-day.

R. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., in seconding the motion, spoke of the respect to which the deceased was entitled, and of the grief he experienced at the loss of so endeared an associate.

On motion of E. BLANKMAN, Esq., the resolution of respect was inscribed in the minutes of the Court.

The Surrogate then adjourned the Court till 11 A. M. Saturday.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

SHOPLIFTER.

BRIDGET DORAN entered the store of JOHN MCCORMACK, No. 831 Broadway, Wednesday, under pretence of wishing to make purchases. Officer WALDRON, of the Broadway Squad, while standing at the door, saw BRIDGET pick up a piece of merino and conceal the same beneath her dress. On her attempting to leave the store with her plunder the officer took BRIDGET in custody and arraigned her before the magistrate, who committed her for trial in default of bail.

YOUNG FORGER.

JOSEPH BARRON, aged eighteen years, a native of New-York and a resident of Brooklyn, presented himself yesterday morning at the Metropolitan National Bank, in Broadway, and demanded payment of a check for $80, purporting to have been drawn by JOHN FOLEY, of No. 169 Broadway. The paying-teller, Mr. GEORGE J. MCGOURKEY, believed the check to be a forgery, so declined payment and caused BARRON's arrest by Officer ROBBINS of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Mr. FOLEY made an affidavit declaring the check to be a forgery, and the prisoner confessed his guilt. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. It appears that the accused received $500 in cash and a number of checks from Mr. FOLEY about a year ago, to make deposits, instead of doing which he absconded with the money and destroyed the checks. Nothing more was heard of him until he was arrested. Before going downstairs to a cell BARRON said he was very hungry, so the magistrate sent him to a restaurant with an officer, who gave him some breakfast.

AN ILLEGAL VOTE.

JAMES SMITH was arraigned yesterday on a charge of depositing an illegal vote at the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward, on Tuesday last, Officer CRAIG produced a certificate from the Clerk of the General Sessions, setting forth that SMITH had been sentenced to the State Prison in September, 1859, for four years, on a conviction of attempting to commit grand larceny. SMITH was held for trial.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

WM. CURTIS called on Wednesday at the boarding-house No. 13 North Moore-street, expressing a desire to secure furnished rooms, and represented himself as an agent for WHEELER & WILSON, and gave them as his references. He wished to take the room and occupy it until the next day, when the reference would be found all right, which was agreed to by the proprietor, Mr. JOHN F. PARKER. Yesterday afternoon ELIZABETH KEELER, an inmate of the house, saw CURTIS come from Mr. PARKER's room, and she informed him of the fact. On examining CURTIS' room a quantity of clothing, valued at $200, was found concealed under the bed-clothes. When CURTIS returned to the house he was arrested, and being arraigned before the magistrate, was held for trial. He is a native of Canada and a resident of Philadelphia.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

JAMES BOYCE and JOHN WILLIAMS were arraigned, charged with stealing $300 from PETER BERGEN, of No. 201 Washington-street. The complainant states that Friday evening he was in company with the accused, visiting drinking places, in several of which he had occasion to take out his pocket-book, and that BOYCE and WILLIAMS thereby learned that he was possessed of a considerable sum of money. Saturday morning they called at his room and he went out with them, then having his money in the pocket of his coat. After going several blocks he parted with them, and almost immediately afterward he missed his money and caused the arrest of his companions. BOYCE and WILLIAMS were accorded an examination to give them an opportunity to present proofs of their innocence.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

FREDERICK OSTERWALD, of No. 130 Forsyth-street, preferred a charge of burglary against WILLIAM PIERCE, a sailmaker, 25 years of age, residing at No. 25 Park-street. The complaint states that the room of OSTERWALD was entered Wednesday evening by means of false keys. OSTERWALD was at work in his shop in the basement when he was informed that three men were in his room. He went up stairs immediately but found the men had gone and that articles of clothing valued at $191 had been stolen. Going into the street he found three men, two of whom ran away, but PIERCE standing his ground was captured with one of the stolen coats in his possession. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
4905—People, &c. vs. Ailaben.
2023—Randall vs. DeMarrel.
2115—Livingston et al. vs. Vautress.
3279—Trundy vs. Young.
3845—Arcularius vs. Dooley.
3625—Slattaker vs. Secendorf et al.
3821—Mount vs. Hawkes.
3863—Lawrence vs. Rosengarten.
3917—World Co. vs. Poppe.
3937—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
4605—Wadley vs. McGown.
4187—Autenreith vs. Jones.
4207—Newton vs. Elmore.
4245—First National Bank of Hartford vs. Powell.
4303—Wronkow vs. Jenkins.
4355—Powers vs. Scheibanecht
4357—Gaines vs. Ellison.
4377—Sprout vs. Landon.
4405—Grant et al. vs. Nichols.

Nos.
4459—Gans vs. Marks.
4463—Washburn and Woven Wire Works vs. Demarest.
4473—Brown vs. Stewart.
4539—Hoffman vs. Thompson.
4603—Lyon vs. Hendrickson.
4645—Hull vs. Harris.
4647—Gregg vs. Rogers.
4703—Schlemmer vs. Lipp.
4711—Self vs. O'Neil.
4715—Tibbals vs. Levy et al.
4737—Hooper vs. Miles et al.
4757—Tracey vs. Cuff.
4773—Knight vs. Devlin.
4781—Kerr vs. Munroe.
4785—McGinness vs. Devlin.
4817—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Farnsworth.
4907—Wood vs. Kasson.
5011—Steiner vs. Palmer.
5057—Putzel vs. New.
4797—Pratt vs. Link.
4177—Amsinck vs. Brevoort.
4375—Irwin vs. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
82—Wallace vs. Mayer.
123—Thomson vs. Solar Salt Works, &c.
144—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bond and Lathrop Mfg. Co.

The call commences at No. 151—Powell vs. Southside Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Judge McCunn.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3359—Metlestadt vs. The Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3455—Cerwin vs. Terry.
3449—Kavanagh vs. Rich.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein.
3487—Whiting vs. Clark.
383½—Swift vs. Wilie.
2637—Mallar vs. Bernhard.
3297—Rogers vs. Backer.

Nos.
3570—Florence Sewing Machine Co. vs. Warford.
3383—Kelly vs. Davis.
2056—Hadencampe vs. The Second-av. R. R. Co.
3448—Kopper vs. Hoffman.
3496—Yates et al. vs. Horanson.
3586—Gallagher vs. Kearney.

Part II.—Held by Judge Jones.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 3482, 1398, 3342, 3534, 3552, 3524, 3416, 3566, 3568, 3570, 3582, 2056, 3448, 3496, 3586.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
563—Dart vs. Walker.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
686—Steinway vs. Erie Railroad Co.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.
827—Schofield vs. Comeau.
831—Maphaum vs. Stewart
832—McCullem vs. Ellan.
833—Love vs. Mansfield.

Nos.
834—Stout vs. Porter.
835—Emberson vs. McKaye.
837—Smith vs. Smith.
838—Marine Nat. Bank vs. Peters.
840—Kraus vs. Munz.
841—Morrison vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

Adjourned to Monday on account of the funeral of Alexander W. Bradford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Anstatt vs. Bembe.
21—Armstrong vs. Fillette.
— —Reed vs. Sheridan.
— —Bergen vs. Clark.
— —Gilbert vs. Lockwood.
37—Cockroft vs. Conner.
— —Gallager vs. Rogers.
— —Bunn vs. King.
41—Wood vs. Steele.
42—Wooster vs. Bennett.
44—Ross vs. Loewenstein.

Nos.
45—Page vs. Kipp.
46—Hartog vs. Reed.
47—Kavanagh vs. McKimmen.
48—Foertsch vs. Benedict.
49—Ladd vs. Davis.
50—Schroeder vs. Peters.
51—Botte vs. Rauth.
52—Roche vs. Nichols.
53—O'Connell vs. Pomeroy.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court meets at 12½ A. M.

Nos.
3—Whinfield vs. Stearns et al., Exrs., &c.
5—McCombie vs. Spader.
8—Union India Rubber Co. vs. Lake.
9—Willits vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
10—Prouty vs. Potter.
11—Bachia vs. Ritchie.
12—Olmstead vs. Ackerman
13—Otter vs. Brevoort Petroleum Co.
14—Tobias vs. The Mayor.
15—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hoppock.
16—Overton vs. Long Island Railroad Co.

17—Barclay vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
28—Hope vs. Lawrence et al.
29—Jones vs. Norwich and New-York Trans. Co.
30—Banks, Jr., vs. Barbour.
213—King vs. Talbot, Executor, &c.
215—Same vs. Same.
216—Same vs. Same.
32—Kershaw vs. Freleigh.
33—Emerson vs. Booth.
34—Bristol vs. Tappin.
35—Peck vs. Decker.
36—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
38—Thalmessinger vs. Conklin.
39—Meachem vs. Pell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PRACTICE—COLLISION—JOINDER OF PARTIES INTERESTED.

Henry P. Simmons vs. The Steamer City of Paris.—This was an application on behalf of the Delaware and the Mutual Safety Insurance Companies, to be made co-libelants in the cause. The libel was filed by the owners of the schooner ———, to recover damages for a collision between that schooner and the steamer, and it averred that it was filed "in behalf of the libelants and all parties having a common right of action arising out of the collision hereinafter mentioned who may intervene as co-libelants or otherwise." It also alleged that the libelants were transporting the cargo as common carriers, and prayed to recover the value of the cargo, freight and vessel.

After hearing the case a decree was made in favor of the libelants, and, pending the reference, this application was made, the petitioners representing that they had insured the cargo and paid the owners of it the amount of the insurance, and thereby had become substituted in their place, and entitled to recover of the steamer the value of the cargo.

Held by the Court—That the usual practice in such cases has been to bring separate actions in behalf of the various parties interested, the actions being heard together on the question of liability, separate decrees being rendered. Such is also the practice in the English Admiralty, although there it is usual to formally consolidate the actions for the hearing, and dissever them before the reference. (Loundes' Law of Collisions, p. 209; Cooke's Pr., p. 26.)

That a single action in the name of the owners of the vessel, as such owners and also as carriers of the cargo, is also of frequent occurrence.

That the case of the commander-in-chief does not compel any change in the practice, but the remarks of the Court in that case indicate an opinion that a joinder of all parties interested may well be made, and it will therefore be granted in this case, although the Court does not see the necessity or advantage of doing so.

That the order must be accompanied with a special order of reference, directing the Commissioner to take and report to the Court with his opinion thereon, such lawful evidence as is produced by the parties on the right of the petitioners to participate in the decree.

For the petitioners, Messrs. Owen, Nash & Gray. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley, and Mr. Benedict.

BONDING PROPERTY—MARRIED WOMAN NOT ACCEPTED AS A SURETY.

Randolph vs. The ship Antelope.—In this case an order having been made for the discharge of the vessel from custody on the claimant's giving bonds, they presented, as surety to sign the bond, a married woman who justified in the required amount. The libelants objected to taking a bond thus executed and on referring the matter to the Judge the surety was rejected and the claimants were ordered to furnish other surety.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Jones vs. Seaver.—Plaintiff sues for value of a promissory note of $473, held by him as indorsee. Defendant declines to pay it on the ground that plaintiff is not a *bona fide* holder, and that he knew that the note was fraudulently in circulation, it having been replaced by another. The Court ruled that neither point was proven.

The case closing in favor of the plaintiff, brought on a second suit in which the defendant, Seaver, was plaintiff against Waterhouse & Co., the original indorser and payee of the note, who were charged with circulating both notes. Verdict for defence.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 7.

By Judge Barnard.

Elizabeth Burtis *vs.* Allen Burtis; motion denied, with $10 costs. Harrison *vs.* John W. Harrison.

By Judge Ingraham.

McClernard *vs.* Eddy et al.; motion granted, with costs to abide the event; Smith *vs.* Spencer; motion granted, costs to abide the event. Tyler *vs.* Cooley; motion denied, with $10 costs. Furness *vs.* Ashfield; motion granted. Porter *vs.* Patterson et al.; motion denied. Basset *vs.* Bacon et al.; motion granted; $250 allowed. Jarvis *vs.* Smith et al.; motion granted. Welch *vs.* Williams; motion granted. Reppler et al. *vs.* Willis; motion granted for the second Friday of November. Strauss et al. *vs.* Goldonson, &c.; motion granted for first Friday in December. Boyd *vs.* Kenyon, et al.; motion granted. Dousback et al. *vs.* Mann, &c., motion granted for five per cent.

By Sutherland, J.

Salomon Salomon *vs.* Francis G. Hall; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 7.

By Judge Daly.

Gardiner *vs.* Tyler; motion for injunction denied.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wheeler *vs.* Gilsey; motion to make answer more definite granted. Same *vs.* Same; motion to dissolve injunction denied; (see opinion.) Same *vs.* Same; motion for attachment granted as to defendant Gilsey; denied as to Kilpatrick. Lippman *vs.* Jacobs; motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Weber *vs.* Ferris; the appellant must print and serve his case on appeal within ten days; if he does, motion granted; otherwise the same is denied.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were forty-two cases set down for trial at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. These were the united calendars of Tuesday and Thursday—Tuesday being election day there was no Court held. The charges were, of petty larceny 19, of assault and battery 22, and of cruelty to animals 1. Many of the complaints of assault and battery were withdrawn, and in others complainants failed to appear, having cooled down in their indignation, doubtless, since Tuesday, when the greater number of offences against the physical well-being of neighbors were committed. Following are the only cases interesting enough for detailed report:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR.

Christian Van Threne, who presides at a bar at the corner of Cherry-street, and who talks very unintelligible English, complained that Patrick Moore, an Irishman, and prisoner at the bar, had entered his bar and demanded cigars in an obstreperous manner. Complainant, doubtful of the honorable intentions of the prisoner in the matter of payment, refused to serve him as commanded. Moore, indignant at this, drew a penknife and let the complainant "have it." Luckily the blade was a short one and the region attacked not vital. He only bled a little, and was now sufficiently strong to talk enough German and English mixed in five minutes as two interpreters could render in an hour. Moore was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

TRIMMINGS.

Mrs. Winnie McDermott, with a predilection for pork, went to the store of Alexander S. Lord where she bought ten cents worth of what are known by economical purchasers of pork belongings as "trimmings." Having brought these home she prepared to cook them, but found that the associations suggested by a closer inspection of them were not such as might arise with the odor of the Night Blooming Cereus. She didn't like the smell of them so she brought the trimmings back. Lord refused to receive them, and thought she had got the worth of her money. Winnie threw down the trimmings, and vocalized to such an extent that Lord's ire arose and he put her out. She said he kicked her out, and offered to go home and bring her blood which she had to show in evidence of his treatment. Whether the sanguinary show was in a bottle, on her rent and tattered robe, or only on a lock of her hair, did not appear. Lord indignantly denied the charge when it went beyond the statement that he put her out of his store; this he did to insure his own sanity; he couldn't stand her without a straight jacket; he never was so trimmed in his life before. A witness was called who heard Winnie's eloquence, and saw the little difficulty and the trimmings, but did not see the kicking. This was all. The case was dismissed.

FOUND GUILTY.

Martin Mahon was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50 for stealing a watch in a crowd in Third-avenue. Edward E. Kursie, the complainant, was standing upon the sidewalk looking at a target excursion passing, when a boy threw some sand in his eyes. At the same moment he felt his watch-chain jerked, and saw the prisoner run off; he followed and caught him, but he broke away, but eventually was secured by an officer. Justice DOWLING regretted that the case did not come before him in the first place as a magistrate; had it done so he would have sent the prisoner for trial on the charge of robbery.

James Harsan and Eddie Price were sent each to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing a box of maccaroni from a cart in West-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7, 1867.

Amount	Security	Price
$3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅝
25,000	do	105⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	106⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. b3	101
300,000	do	101
1,500	do	100⅞
14,000	do	101⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107⅝
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d Ser.	105⅛
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66
5,000	do	65⅞
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62⅞
12,000	N. C. St. 6s, ex-c.	52
2,500	N. C. St. 6s, nw.	50
13,000	Mo. St. 6s	93⅞
10,000	do b60	94
10,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	94¼
9,000	Ga. St. 6s	73
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	21⅝
10,000	do	22
10,000	do	23
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	84
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
50	Phenix Bank	103⅝
50	Bank of Commerce	115
25	Am. Ex. Bank	111
35	do	110⅛
8	Bank of N. Amer.	109
28	Cent. National	104
10	Metropolitan B'k	130
10	Park Bank	147
85	Fourth Nat. Bank	105
100	Canton Co.	42⅛
550	do	42
300	West. U. Tel.	30⅝
800	do	30
50	Quicksilver	17½
200	Pac. Mail	142⅞
200	At. Mail	116
50	Adams Ex. Co.	67
100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15
100	Reading R.	96
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100⅞
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	94
1,000	do	94½
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	94½
108	Merchants'an Bk.	116
300	Quick. Min. Co.	17
100	West. U. Tel.	30¾

Amount	Security	Price
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	49
100	do	48
10	do	48½
40	U. S. Ex. Co.	68
60	Mer. Union Ex.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen.	111⅛
200	do	111⅛
300	do	111¼
100	do	111⅜
200	do	111⅜
100	do s10	111⅜
200	do	111½
100	do	111⅜
300	do b30	111½
1400	Erie R.	71⅝
300	do	71⅝
100	do	71⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	125
300	P. F. W. & C.	95⅞
20	Reading R.	96
500	do	95⅝
200	do	96
500	do b60	96⅛
100	do	96
800	M. S. & N. I.	78
100	do s60	78⅛
400	do	78⅛
200	do	78⅛
100	do	78
300	do b30	78⅜
200	do	78⅛
100	do	78⅛
10	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅞
100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	122
300	Clev. & Pitts.	81
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅝
200	do s30	47
100	do	47⅝
800	Chic. & N. W. P.	62⅝
2600	do	62⅝
200	do b30	63
100	do b30	62⅝
200	do	62⅝
100	do	62½
300	Chi. & R. I.	94⅝
100	do	94⅝
100	do b30	95
100	do	94⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	59
100	M. & St. P. Pf.	59⅞
200	do	59½
100	Adams Ex. Co.	67¾
200	do	67
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	81½
200	Ill. Central R.	125
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62⅝
300	do b30	63
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	96

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	104⅛	200	Pacific Mail	142⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	100	do s60	140⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C., '65	106⅛	100	do	142
5,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅝	100	Adams Express	68
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. b3	101⅛	200	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	48
9,000	do	101⅛	100	do	48⅛
10,000	Tenn 5s, ex-c.	65⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	111⅜
5,000	do	65⅜	100	do s5	111⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62⅛	600	Erie R.	71⅝
20,000	do	62⅛	100	do	71⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	94	100	Mich. Cen.	109
1,000	O. & M. C.	24⅛	100	Illinois Cen.	125⅛
10,000	do b30	24	300	Chi. & N. W.	47⅛
5,000	Mar. 1st. new	27	100	do	47⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	84	50	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	63⅜
100	Canton Co.	42⅛	200	do	63⅜
100	Quicksilver	17	100	do s30	63⅜
100	do	16⅛	10	Cl. & Tol	101½
100	do	16⅛	100	do	102
400	do	16	100	do	101⅜
200	do	16⅜	100	C., R. I. & P.	95
100	Cum. CoalP	23	300	do	94⅝
500	West. U. T.	31	400	Mil. & St. P.	59
30	do	30⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61
200	T., W. & W.	37⅛	200	do s10	60⅜
			100	do	61
			100	P. Ft. W. & C.	96⅛
			300	do	96⅛
			200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	16
			400	Bost. H. & E.	15⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
$10,000	O. & Miss. C.	23⅛	2200	Reading R. s10	95⅝
10,000	do	23⅛	200	do b3	95⅝
30,000	do	23⅜	200	do	95⅝
10,000	do s10	23⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. b10	77⅝
5,000	do	23⅛	100	Chic. R. I. & P. b3	94⅝
500	Adams Ex. s60	68	100	do	94⅛
25	Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	100	do	94⅜
175	U. S. Ex.	68⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅛
200	Pacific Mail s30	140⅜	700	do	46⅜
10	Erie R.	71⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62⅜
400	do	71⅝	100	do b3	62⅜
600	do s3	71⅝	800	P., F. W. & Chi.	95⅜
600	do	71⅝	100	do s5	95⅜
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	59⅜	100	do s15	95⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	80⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
10	N. Y. Cen.	110⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. c	94⅝
200	Mariposa	81	900	Chi. & N. W.	46⅝
100	Erie R.	71⅝	500	do	47
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	78⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	62⅜
100	do	78⅛	1000	do	62⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅛	100	do s3	62⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅛	200	P. F. W. & C.	95⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	68	500	Mil. & St. Paul. P.	62
300	Quick. Min. Co.	16⅜	100	do	61⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	16	100	do	61⅜
100	Canton Co.	42	100	do s3	62
500	West. U. Tel.	31	100	do b10	62
50	do s3	31	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	111⅜	100	do	95⅜
200	Erie Railroad b3	71⅝	1000	do b30	95⅜
1200	do	71⅝	100	do s3	95⅜
100	Tol., W. & W.	38⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	47⅛
100	M. & St. P.	39⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	63⅜
400	do b10	39⅜	200	do	63⅜
100	do	39⅜	100	do	63⅜
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅛	100	P. F. W. & C. s3	96⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts b3	81⅜			

THURSDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt Statement of Nov. 1, which we published, as by telegraph from Washington, in our last paper will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOV. 1.

	Oct. 1, 1867.	Nov. 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	720,600,250	753,117,650
Sixes of 1881	283,676,100	283,676,600
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,707,942	14,690,942
Five ℔ cents, 10-40s	171,409,350	171,823,350
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,745,196,142	$1,778,110,992
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$365,489,100	$334,607,700
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	78,839,580	62,558,940
Three ℔ cent. L. T. cert.		11,560,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	16,746,000	18,042,000
Total Currency interest	$461,074,680	$426,768,640
Greenbacks	$361,164,844	$357,164,844
Fractional Currency	29,884,713	30,706,633
Gold Notes	14,867,820	14,514,200
*Demands free of interest	18,221,257	18,237,539
Total free of Interest	$424,118,634	$420,643,216
Total Debt in gross	$2,630,389,456	$2,625,502,848
Less Cash in Treasury	135,112,009	133,998,398
Total	$2,495,277,447	$2,491,504,450
	Oct. 1, 1867.	Nov. 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$103,298,650	$111,540,317
Gold Notes out	14,867,820	14,514,200
Belonging to Government	$88,430,840	$97,026,117

*Past due debt, not presented.

The present statement shows the withdrawal in

Greenback Notes	$4,000,000
Compounds	16,680,640
Seven ℔ cents	30,881,400
Together	$51,562,040
And an increase in Consolidated 5-20s	$33,517,350
Ten-Forties, 5 ℔ cents	414,000
New Legal-tender Certificates	11,560,000
Together	$45,491,350

The Currency balances in the Treasury have been reduced since Oct. 1 to the amount of $9,355,269; the Gold balances increased $8,241,658, and the Fractional Currency increased $841,720. *The aggregate Public Debt is reduced since Oct. 1, $3,772,996.*

There is a slight, though sufficiently significant indication in the present Statement, that the Secretary is ready to accommodate the demand for the 5 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing 10-40s, with the principal pledged to be paid *in Coin* in the body of the Bond. He had on hand of the *first* authorization of this Stock of March, 1864, on the first of October, $28,590,650. He sold during the month $414,000, and has probably sold further sums out of the remaining 28,176,650 since the first of November, adding to the par value of the Bonds the accumulated interest since the first of September, when the last coupon was paid. The operation is a good one for the Government, and if more acceptable, either at home or abroad, because the Bonds bear on their face the specific pledge of Coin for principal, than the 5-20s, paying 6 ℔ cent. in Coin, at 106⅛ ℔ cent., we believe (though without having authority to speak on the subject,) that it will be continued by the Secretary of the Treasury. And after the first authorization of $200,000,000 is exhausted, the *second*, of March, 1865, can be drawn upon, as it ought to be, so long as a 5 ℔ cent. Stock can be placed at or above par and interest.

In the Public Funds to-day the sales of 10-40 five ℔ cent. Bonds were quite large at 101 @101⅛ ℔ cent. In the 5-20s also the market was firm, though not so active, and for the 7.30 ℔ cents 105⅛ and interest was paid, although the offerings were moderate. As remarked the other day, the great body of the holders of the 7.30 ℔ cents, who are inclined to change or convert their security before maturity in June or July, 1868, prefer to go to the Treasury Office and take the new Consolidated 5-20 Gold-bearing Bonds, dollar for dollar, and to hold on to them as an investment. Hence the small proportion of the sales of 7.30 ℔ cents by the public to the great dealers in the Public Funds, to the daily heavy conversions into 5-20s at the Treasury Office.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 138⅞@⅞ @139 ℔ cent. The speculation is not active either way, although the temper of the Gold Room is in the direction of lower figures. The Foreign Exchanges are a fraction cheaper on London. Sales of 60-day Bills, Bankers', at 109⅛ @109⅜ ℔ cent; short sight, 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. The better quotations from abroad for United States 5-20s, and the news of political quiet on the Roman difficulty, are against a further advance in Exchange, while the Export movement of Cotton and Breadstuffs is creating a better supply of Merchant bills both here and at the South. Several of our Banking houses are now sending Currency to New-Orleans for the purchase of Exchange, the discount on Bank checks on New-York at that point being ⅛ ℔ cent. This operation, however, is chiefly thus far in National Bank Notes, so that the Greenback reserve in Banks is not affected.

The Treasury Office in the four days of the present week has paid out $2,200,000 in Gold for November Interest on the Public Debt, and received $1,400,000 in Gold for Customs. The Treasury is not at present, we believe, a seller of Gold, although its ownership of Gold on the first of November Statement was the largest in the history of the Department, say $97,026,000 to be diminished by the November Interest payments, over the current Customs receipts, through the present month, say $12,000.

The German and Southampton steamer to-day carried out $737,000 in Gold and Silver.

The Money market is fairly active at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Brokers of the Stock Exchange, as a rule, pay 7 ℔ cent., at which rate they are freely met by lenders. The chief transactions at the lower rate are with the great dealers in the Public Funds on the pledge of United States Stocks.

There is more animation to-day in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange. The dealings opened dull and somewhat bearish early in the morning, but at the Boards the demand for the New-York and Western Stocks improved, and before 2 o'clock an advance of nearly 1 ℔ cent. was made in Michigan Southern, the same in Rock Island and Northwest preferred, and ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. in Erie. The State Bonds were firm, and Missouris and Tennessees in demand. The Express Stocks fell to 48 ℔ cent. for Wells-Fargo, and the other lines dull. The steamship lines are quiet, and the promised contested election in Pacific Mail has little apparent influence this week on the dealings in the Stock at the Exchange.

At the Afternoon Stock Boards, and subsequently in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, the firmness and buoyancy in the Railways were made quite emphatic, the market being led by Erie Stock at 71⅞@72@72⅛ @72⅜ ℔ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads advanced less rapidly, but the general feeling looked to an upward turn in speculation. It was evident before this change that the hesitation in the Erie movement had for some days depressed the market and created a very considerable bearish interest against the higher class of Stocks, and the combination to advance this particular Stock no doubt appreciated to-day the importance of giving a more decided turn to the speculation, as well for their own interest as to enlist the indirect support, by sympathy, of the operators in the general list. The latest quotations, about 6 o'clock P. M., were as follows:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101	101⅛	Missouris	94	94⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅜	Northwest	47⅛	47⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	62⅞	63⅜
N. Y. Central	111⅜	112	Rock Island	94⅞	95⅜
Erie	71⅝	72⅜	Fort Wayne	95⅞	96⅛
Hudson	125	125	W. U. Telegraph	30½	31
Reading	95⅝	96⅛	St. Paul Pref	59⅝	62
Mich. Southern	77⅝	78⅜	Pacific Mail	142⅞	142⅜
Pittsburgh	81⅝	81⅜	American Gold	139⅛	138⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅛	62⅜	Bills on London	109⅛	109½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,427,686 61; payments, $2,003,549 93; balance, $104,866,831 03. The receipts include for Customs, $394,000; Gold Notes, $468,000.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	108	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	116
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	111⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1872	119
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	108
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	110⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	End. coupons, 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 registered	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 cou., 1867	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., '70	100	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅜
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois War Loan	101⅜
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1868	90
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	66
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee new bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 6s	71½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Illinois C. bonds, 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	93⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94
Illinois 6s cou. '79 aft. 1870	101⅝	California 7s	125⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	130
Union	120	Market	114
Phenix	103	Nassau	103
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	111½
National	107⅝	Continental	105⅜
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	108½
Commerce	115	Importers' & Trad's	116
Ocean	101	Park	147
American Exchange	110	Central National	104
Bank of North Am'a	109	Fourth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Lack. & West'n bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d, ind., 1879	102	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	90½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. Con.	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Harlem 3d M., 1868	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. S., '82	109½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	103	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	90
Ch. Cen. 7s ... 1876	117½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	78
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Chic. & N. W. int. bds.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Chic. & N. W. ex. bds.	82½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	80½		

We have official authority to repeat what, in our review of the Railway market a day or two ago we incidentally stated to be the case, that the Chicago and North West Company have *not* increased either their Preferred or Common Stock on account of the recent acquisition of the Winona and St. Peter's road, and no increase of either class of stock is now contemplated.

The tariff of the New-York Central Road is reported for the month of

October, 1867	$1,539,000
October, 1866	1,530,000
Increase	$9,000

The tariff on the Chicago and North West Road is reported for the month of

October, 1867	$1,508,883
October, 1866	1,192,587
Increase	$316,296

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of October:

1867	$430,108
1866	360,222
Increase	$69,886
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:	
1867	$3,217,578
1866	3,100,876
Increase	$116,702

Mr. B. MURRAY, Jr., of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, advertises on another page of this paper that he has associated with Mr. P. D. CHENEY, under the style of MURRAY & CHENEY, Brokers, No. 27 Wall-street.

Our active and efficient Consul at Frankfort, who did such good service to the public credit of the United States during the war, sends us a copy of a private circular from New-York, distributed in Germany, and which he is apprehensive is doing or may do mischief to the holders of United States 5-20s, by attempting to create the impression that our Government mean to pay off these Bonds in paper. We hope that he is mistaken in giving importance to this attack upon our public credit. The writer of the circular, who is not a prominent banker, as Mr. MURPHY may suppose, can of course plead that our own BUTLERS and PENDLETONS furnish the text and license for his gratuitous information to his transatlantic correspondents, and there is so much truth in this that we have no inclination to bring his name before the public here. But we very much question whether he really believes the Government or the American people capable of this mean species of repudiation. It may be that he would like to prove that there is extra security and a commendable caution in buying our 5 ℔ cents, Gold-bearing, in place of the 5-20 years 6 ℔ cents, because the payment of the principal in Coin is nominated in the Bond. If so, he has done a side service to the Treasury here, while damaging his own correspondents abroad. The 10-40 years 5 ℔ cents, including the magic words "in Coin," to which he attaches so much importance, can be had at the Treasury or of our great dealers in the Public Funds at par and interest, while, if an exchange for the 5-20s, upon which he attempts to cast discredit is desired, our own people are ready to pay a difference of 6 ℔ cent. premium because of the higher rate of Gold interest. They know that there is quite as little probability of the 5-20s being paid off in anything less valuable than Gold, as the 10-40s.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Messrs. LOUIS MCLANE, President *pro tem.* of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; FRANCIS SKIDDY, WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, JAMES M. BROWN, MOSES H. GRINNELL and JONATHAN THORNE, Directors, published in the morning journals an address to the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which professes to be a reply to our circular making direct charges against the present management of the affairs of the Company, as injudicious and extravagant; and giving specific reasons, not answered by these gentlemen's reply, why the welfare of the Company and stockholders demanded a change of Directors.

These gentlemen opened the card with the following:

"That the policy of the present Directors has been to avoid all speculation in the stock of the Company, and to endeavor to have its affairs managed for the permanent good of the stockholders; our only interest in the Company being our interest in it as permanent shareholders, which we are to a very large extent."

If this programme had been carried out by these gentlemen, no one would have been more willing to vote for their reëlection than the undersigned. The reverse, however, has been the course of their management of the Company's affairs. Their policy has not only fostered but created speculation and violent fluctuations in the price of the stock. The ruinous decline in the price of the stock last Winter was caused solely by the unexpected reduction in the dividend from five to three per cent. quarterly; and that this reduced dividend was unnecessary and not warranted by any decrease in the earnings of the Company is amply proven by the sworn evidence taken before the Legislative Investigating Committee last March. The reduction of dividend ministered to the interest of speculators, and against those of investment holders, by creating a panic in the stock alarming to all except those in the confidence of the managing Directors. The present Directors, therefore, when they state "that their policy has been to avoid all speculation in the stock of the Company," are flatly contradicted by the logic of events. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, in his sworn evidence last Spring, stated that he thought *these violent fluctuations in the price of the stock quite advantageous to one well acquainted with the Company's affairs—that is, to those in the confidence of its management.* Mr. JOHNSON was asked by the Committee: "Are not those constant fluctuations in the price of stock of great corporations like the Pacific Mail Steamship Company injurious to the stockholders?" Mr. JOHNSON replied: "*I think they are an advantage to a stockholder, if he is well acquainted with the affairs of the Company,* and has money to buy when he has opportunity." The Secretary has evidently a *clearer conception of what constitutes a policy favorable to speculation than the present Directors.*

The Directors, in regard to the important charges of exorbitant commissions paid on the freights and receipts of the Company, say:

"We would add that no ship brokerage nor commissions whatever are paid by the Company, except commissions in cases where experience has clearly shown that to be the best and cheapest way of conducting the business done; and these as well as other charges of favoritism or extravagance are without any just foundation."

They do not and cannot deny the following, taken from our circular:

"That it is unnecessary and improvident to pay to WELLS, FARGO & Co. a commission of five per cent. in gold on all the freights earned by the Company.

They believe that it is unnecessary to pay a brokerage of five per cent. to one firm on the charter of all vessels freighting coal for the Company to the ports on the Pacific Ocean. It is estimated that the Pacific Mail Company must ship about 80,000 tons of coal to the Pacific Ocean during the year, at $16 per ton, the brokerage on which would amount, at the five per cent. rate, to over $70,000. The service of obtaining these charters could as well be done by the regular officers and clerks of the Company, or if thrown open to competition, brokers could be employed to do the work at probably $5,000, and surely $10,000 per annum would be a liberal compensation."

In regard to the President's salary, we stated in our circular, "that the salary of $25,000 in gold to the President is exorbitant, and that the whole system of the management of the offices in New-York and elsewhere is extravagant, and such as no individual would tolerate in the conduct of his private affairs. The office expenses of the Company are charged to be over half a million of dollars per annum. As the sale of passage tickets is not made at the Wall-street office, but is mostly or entirely conducted at the offices on Pier No. 42, and the freight business is all done by WELLS, FARGO & Co., they believe that there is not the slightest reason for the hiring of the present offices in the BROWN BROTHERS & Co. building, at a rent of $20,000 per year."

In the Directors' reply they admit the whole of our allegations as to the exorbitant salary of the President in the following language:

"We do, indeed, pay our President $15,000 (gold) per year (and one-half per cent. commission on dividends;) but we get an officer highly competent and honest, and one who can show that during all his connection with the Company he has never received one dollar for his services beyond his salary."

Since the Directors have chosen to touch upon this ground, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say that the brother of the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is President of WELLS, FARGO & Co., who receive the exorbitant commission of five per cent. in gold on all the Pacific Mail Company's receipts. If Mr. ALLAN MCLANE "never received one dollar for his services beyond his salary," his brother and relatives have, and the loss to the stockholders is the same.

The present Directors conclude their card with the following paragraph:

"We have not heretofore felt called upon to notice the reports circulated to this end, and refer now only to the graver charges from fear that our silence may be misconstrued."

As they have felt compelled "*to refer*" "to the graver charges," we regret that it was not in their power at the same time to *deny* them.

We again commend to their attention to the following, from our circular:

"Were it not for the very large profits realized by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from its business, it must long ago have followed the fate of the Collins' Line of Steamships, for substantially the same line of policy and course of business which made that line bankrupt are now being pursued by the present Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is high time that the interests of the stockholders in the stock of corporations should not be sacrificed to the vanity of some of the individual interests of others of the officers."

If the present Directors manage the Company's affairs solely for the benefit of stockholders, why do they withhold all knowledge respecting the Company, refusing information to permanent stockholders who hold more stock than the whole Board combined, and refusing even to show the stock ledger, as required by the charter, until compelled to do so by a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court?

If you concur in the desire to effect a change in the direction at the ensuing election, please send your proxy to either of the undersigned, from any of whom blank proxies may be obtained.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, No. 8 College-place.
SPENCER K. GREEN, Third-avenue Savings Bank,
GEO. W. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling-green,
O. W. JOSLYN & CO., No. 35 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A MEMBER OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE Board desires to make an engagement to execute the orders for some responsible house. Address BROKER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	18	Barley, bushels	27,697
Flour, bbls.	24,997	Malt, bushels	...
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls.	...	Pork, bbls.	...
Cornmeal, bags	450	Cut Meats, pkgs.	...
Wheat, bushels	84,870	Lard, pkgs.	755
Corn, bushels	26,616	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	257
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls.	100
Oats, bushels	88,366	Petroleum, bbls.	4,429

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $10 25 @$10 37 for Pots and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted steady, including Java at 24½c.@ 25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@ 17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Holders were again firmer in their views to-day, and succeeded in working up prices a fraction, but on less extensive business. Middling grades closed at 19c.@20½c. as extremes, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 3,650 bales, against receipts of 760 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,870
Receipts last week	14,569
Receipts preceding week	11,923
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	78,242
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	516,605
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	26,851
Exports since Jan. 1	379,336
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	36,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	165,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	51,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	115,000

EGGS—Have been in more demand at our quotations. Jersey, extra brands, 34c.@35c.; State and Pennsylvania, 32c.@33c.; Ordinary Western, 28c.@ 30c.; Western, by express, 29c.@31c.; Canada, 29c.@ 31c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been rather dull to-day. Shipping lots of Extra State have been in light supply and wanted by shippers,—prices remaining about the same for straight lines. Most other descriptions have been inactive and quoted off generally 10c.@ 20c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9 10; very poor to good extra State at $9 35@$10 15, chiefly at $10 @$10 15 for straight lots; good to choice extra State at $10 20@$10 40; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 40 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$9 10
Extra State	9 40@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@15 75

Southern Flour has been quoted lower and less active; sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., at $9 85@$16 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7@$9 15 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $6 50 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $6 75 for Western, and $7 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 275 bbls. and sacks at $1 175@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet and heavy at $3 75@$4 25, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Apples are doing better; prime Winter stock are firmly held. Grapes are lower; receipts are very large. Cranberries are dull, with a heavy stock on hand. We quote: Apples, State, ℔ bbl., $3 50@ $4 25; Apples, Western, ℔ bbl., $3 25@$3 75; Apples, ordinary, ℔ bbl., $2@$3; Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb., 9c.@12c.; Grapes, common, ℔ lb., 7c.@9c.; Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb., 12c.@15c.; Cranberries, ℔ bbl., $10 @$12; Quinces, Apple, ℔ bbl., $10@$11; Quinces, Pear, ℔ bbl., $7@$10. The market for dried fruit is active. We quote: Apples, State, 10c.@10½c.; Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; Apples, Southern, 7½c. @9c.; Peaches, new Southern, 24c.@26c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9c.; Cherries, new pitted, 40c.@42c.; Blackberries, 11½c.@12½c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 30c.@35c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off to-day, full 2c. a bushel, on a less active business. No. 2 Spring was more sought after (chiefly by export buyers,) than any other grade, and was relatively stronger than No. 1, for which there was very little call. Winter was slow of sale, and somewhat nominal, as a rule. Sales have been reported since our last, 64,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 25; mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 22@$2 23; No. 2 Spring at $2 18@$2 21, chiefly at $2 20@$2 21 for straight; No. 3 Spring at $2 12; White Genesee at $3 05, and Amber State at $2 70 ℔ bushel. Corn has again declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel on a diminished inquiry from both the home trade and export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 35, as extremes, (the latter rate for nearly pure Yellow,) for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 33@$1 34, most of the sales of prime having been made at $1 34 ℔ bushel. Rye has been in fair demand and firm; 14,700 bushels were sold at $1 60@$1 61 for Western, and $1 65 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in request, at full prices for prime. Sales have been made since our last of 16,500 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61 for Canada West, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been neglected. Of Canada Peas, 7,800 bushels were reported sold for export at $1 38, in bond, ℔ bushel; market heavy. Oats have been in less demand and have declined; Western closing at 78c.@79c., most of the sales having been made at 78½c.@79c., ℔ bushel; sales, 76,000 bushels, part to arrive. Beans are in light supply and are held at full prices. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4@$4 25; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $3 85@$4; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3 ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1867: H. H. Goff, Buffalo, oats, &c.; P. V. D. V. Schermerhorn, Buffalo, oats; H. B. Miller, Buffalo, oats; Gilbert Mollison, Buffalo, wheat; E. P. Selmser, Buffalo, wheat; Grove M. Hall, Oswego, rye, &c.; Newsboy, Buffalo, oats and corn; New Idea, Buffalo, oats, &c.; C. Tanner, Buffalo, oats; John B. Edwards, Oswego, wheat; James Platt, Oswego, wheat; John C. Churchill, Oswego, wheat; Young Monitor, Buffalo, oats; Wm. Tousley, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Miller, Syracuse, wheat, &c.; J. F. Thomas, Buffalo, corn; Minnie Finn, Buffalo, wheat; J. B. Griffin, Buffalo, oats; C. H. Bliss, Buffalo, oats; Gov. Fenton, Buffalo, wheat; Henry L. Fish, Buffalo, oats, &c.; E. T. Price, Buffalo, wheat; D. H. Curry, Oswego, wheat; Robert Newell, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; City of Rochester, Rochester, flour and apples; John and Mary, Brockport, barley; Manchester, Buffalo, wheat; J. T. Spaulding, Buffalo, wheat; Stars and Stripes, Buffalo, wheat; J. H. Vedder, Buffalo, wheat; D. H. Winans, Buffalo, oats; S. J. Hawley, Buffalo, wheat; Mary E. Covel, Buffalo, corn; Mary B. Tulston, Buffalo, wheat; Thomas Newlove, Buffalo, wheat; S. W. Jerome, Buffalo, wheat; Saxon, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Edwin Mead, Buffalo, wheat; Leta, Buffalo, corn; N. Botsford, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Wide World, Buffalo, wheat; Matt Roe, Oswego, barley.

HAY—North River has been in good demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 55 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet, at 85c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, at steady prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths at 10c. @50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market*: New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 20c.@30c. ℔ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been moderately inquired for, at, however, less buoyant prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet and quoted heavy.

MOLASSES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c.; English Islands at 52c.@63c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. 47c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 ... ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 00@$2 [illegible]; Unbleached do. at $2 37½ @$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 80c.@ 80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 06@$1 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more freely offered, and has been in slack demand at drooping rates. We quote at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 12¾c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 27½c.@30c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in better demand, and the market is improving. We quote: Buckeye Potatoes, $2@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2@$2 25; Prince Alberts, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Mercers, $3@$3 25; Delaware Sweet, $3 50@$4; Virginia Sweet, $3 50@$3 75, ℔ bbl.; Onions, ℔ bbl., $2 25@$3; Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl., $1@ $1 25; Cabbages, ℔ 100, $6@$8; Tomatoes, ℔ basket, 75c.@$1 25; Squashes, Marrow, ℔ bbl., $3@ $3 25; Pumpkins, ℔ 100, $10@$15.

POULTRY AND GAME—The season for Live Poultry being over, we drop quotations. Dressed is in good demand and firm. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 16c.@20c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Spring Chickens, 20c.@21c.; Geese, 15c.@18c.; Ducks, 20c.@24c. ℔ lb.; Partridges, ℔ pair, 85c.@$1; Prairie Hens, ℔ pair, $1@$1 12.

PROVISIONS—There has been some speculative call for Mess Pork, which has been engineered up slightly in price. Otherwise the Pork market has been dull. Sales were reported of 2,550 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 25 for Western Mess, closing at $21 25 cash, and $19 50@$19 75 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl.; sales were also made of 750 bbls. New Mess, deliverable in December and January, sellers' option, at $22 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quite heavy at 8½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 11c.@15c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales to 188 pkgs. Bacon is in demand, and is firm; sales 375 boxes Cumberland Cut, part for December delivery at 10½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 725 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@13¼c., the latter an extreme price.—℔ lb. Beef inactive at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra Mess ℔ bbl.; sales have been reported of 105 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are inactive at $27@ $29; sales 114 bbls. Butter continues in more request at 30c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice as follows: "The past week's trade in Produce has been checked and interrupted by the election, just concluded, and the volume of business lessened in consequence. Butter remains very firm, and at the close of the week's trade a more active demand is visible for Southern, Eastern and local demand. The total receipts for the week are 13,872 packages, a considerable portion of which is composed of lots of Canada stock which have been picked up and thrown on this market, while the actual quantities of good to fine State Butter is short of the requirements of the market. Western Butter may be considered out of market, as the small quantities finding their way here are insufficient to make a quotation, and Western merchants are now urging consignors in the various dairy districts of the State in securing a portion of our best stock for their Winter's supply, of which they have been taken by the long Summer drouths. Prices throughout the country are higher than this market, and receivers who have put a supply of Butter on this market fully understand that it cannot be duplicated, and consequently do not hesitate to accept of lower rates than our quotations, while many do not offer their fine goods for sale. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair	35 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	35 @40
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	15 @17
Canada	25 @35

The market for Cheese has been dull during the week from the same causes that have affected other branches of the Produce trade, and particularly so owing to the manipulations and movements of a clique of operators in Cheese in Liverpool and New-York, who seek to control market rates for their own profit and advantage. This is well understood by holders of Cheese and owners of factories, as this market has been run down on more than one occasion this season, and held so until the cheese in the country had been bought at low rates. Cheese here in the country is to be subject to the same class of operations for the balance of the crop now left in this country, although a fair fall in market rates may yet have to be accepted; but that is not expected. The English markets are low in amount of stock, and the amount of stock left in this country is not considered equal to former years; a heavy demand is considered a certainty, and Cheese holders are more set than in protecting their interests. The total receipts for the week are 32,444 boxes. We notice many Extra Factories held at prices outside of our quotations, which are unchanged:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality	15⅞@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fine quality	15 @15½
Farm Dairies, common	12 @14
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	8 @ 9

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 1,140 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@14½c., and 1,170 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at former 14½c.@16⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 167,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c. @13½c.; 86,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at [illegible] in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 32,500 bushels Wheat and Corn at 8d. @8¼d. by sail and 12d. by steam ℔ bushel. For an English port direct, a vessel with Grain on private terms. For Glasgow, 800 bushels Peas at 11½d. ℔ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—Nov. 7.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 19 Cornelia-st., 25x95	$6,775

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

West 36th-st.—House and lot No. 348; lot 25x half block; house 50 feet deep	$13,250
11th-av.—House and lot No. 531; lot 25x100; house 50 feet deep	[illegible]
58th-st.—1 lot north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av., 25x half block	4,525
79th-st.—1 lot north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av., 25x102.2	[illegible]
79th-st.—one lot adjoining, 25x102.2	[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1867, for supplying
Bvt. Maj. W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus,
Bvt. Capt. Fredk. Sugar, A. C. S., David's Island,
At their respective stations, for the troops stationed thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.

The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded), and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give the name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.

C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. B. G., A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE POST COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, 1867, by the undersigned, at David's Island, New-York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh Beef from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded, and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, and his place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as in previous advertisements.

FREDERICK FUYER, Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

$300 GIVEN AWAY

each week. Ask your Grocer for the American Java Coffee, in one-pound packages, at 25c. per pound, and no charge for Greenbacks. Hereafter, every package will contain one of the American Java Coffee, in original packages, will positively receive greenbacks in small and large amounts.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this elegant Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a perfect stove. Also, a full line of PARLOR, HALL, HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMERS' AND BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market. B. P. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

VALENTINES.

TO BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS AND FANCY DEALERS.—STRONG'S new stock of Valentines for the trade now ready. Sent on receipt of $1. Address T. W. STRONG, Original Valentine Depot, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPEL.—FOR SALE—THIRTY PEWS AND four stained-glass windows; latter nearly new. Apply at the carpenter's shop corner of 27th st. and 5th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON CARLOS. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mons. Guffroy, Mons. Leduc, Mons. Lagriffoul, Mons. Duchesne, Mons Valter, Mons. Monier, Mlle. de Felcourt.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Leingwell and Miss Blanche Chapman.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at ½ 1-½ and EVENING at 8, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER; OR THE PRIDE OF BIRTH. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest accounts of the last engagement near Rome sets forth that, during the engagement, Garibaldi brought into action 10,000 men and held the field until the arrival of French reinforcements turned the tide.

Serious riots have been incited by the Party of Action in different parts of Italy, and particularly at Milan. The troops were called out to quell the disturbance.

The Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute more citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French Government has sought to dissuade them from taking this step.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announces that no more troops would leave Toulon for Italy.

The London *Times* in a leading article yesterday, predicts that should Napoleon's plan of a conference prove unsuccessful, the French Government will leave the Pontifical dominion to the tender mercies of Italy.

Renewed demonstrations, occasioned by the want of employment and the scarcity of food, have occurred in Devonshire, England.

A Royal Commission to inquire into the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland has been appointed.

The London *Times* yesterday published an editorial on the *Alabama* claims, in which it commented severely upon the last dispatch addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

The Lifeguardsman O'Donnell, who was shot in London some days since, has died of his wounds.

Yesterday, at the session of the special commission impaneled for the trial of the Manchester rioters, the counsel for the Crown decided to prosecute the prisoners, whose cases are still undecided, on charges of misdemeanor only.

The Sultan of Turkey is making unusually extensive military preparations, and is fortifying Kars.

All the towns in Schleswig-Holstein, save Altona, have joined the Zollverein.

The progressive candidates to seats in the Prussian Diet were yesterday all elected.

GENERAL.

The returns from the election held in this State on Tuesday last have not yet been all received. We publish elsewhere a table of the returns received and an estimate of the vote in the towns not heard from. By this it will be seen that the Democratic majority on the State ticket is from 33,000 to 35,000. Much of the figuring is necessarily guesswork, and will be changed as additional returns come in. The Democrats have also gained a majority in the Assembly.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Bullock was, on Tuesday, reëlected by a majority of 27,000. Of the State Senators elected 28 are for license and only 6 in favor of prohibition, and of 195 Representatives 155 are in favor of license.

The election in New-Jersey resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates by majorities of from 10,000 to 12,000. They elect five out of six new Senators, and gain a majority in the Assembly.

The Democratic gain in the State of Wisconsin by the last election is a little over 2,000. They also make some gains in the State Legislature.

The election in Kansas resulted in a Republican victory, but by reduced majorities. The negro and woman's suffrage propositions were defeated. The returns as yet are too incomplete to give details.

The freight and engine-house of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, at Kenosha, Wis., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss, $30,000 to $40,000.

Hon. James A. Seddon, ex-Confederate Secretary of War, has been pardoned by the President upon the recommendation of a number of leading Republicans.

A match game of base-ball between the nines of the Senior and Junior classes of Williams College, which took place Saturday, Nov. 2, resulted in the defeat of the Seniors by a score of 50 to 2.

Gov. Marshal, (Rep.,) of Minnesota, was reëlected on Tuesday by about 4,000 majority. Negro suffrage in the State was defeated by a small majority.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation appointing the 28th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The steamer *St. Lawrence*, from Liverpool, passed Father Point on the way to Quebec at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

On Monday some children at Austin, Illinois, set the prairie on fire, and the flames were swept by the wind in some haystacks, and upwards of three hundred tons of hay destroyed. Much other valuable property was also consumed before the fire could be subdued.

LOCAL.

A meeting of the Bench and Bar was held yesterday at noon, in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of making a public expression of regret for the death of the late Alexander W. Bradford. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and addresses were delivered by Charles O'Conor, Judge Daly, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, and others.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A Committee was appointed to memorialize Congress for the abolition of the cotton tax. Resolutions of condolence with the family of Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, were adopted. Committees were also appointed to report on the advisability of resuming specie payments at once, and on the present condition of the harbor of New-York.

There were forty-two cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, but few of these presented features of more than passing interest. Many of the charges of assault and battery were withdrawn as they owed their origin to strong feelings, and possibly strong drink, on election day. Three thieves only got the full penalty of six months in the Penitentiary and $50 fine.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Parker in the chair. Counsel presented a lengthy opinion upon the authority of the Board to remove street stands, whether erected by permission of the Mayor or not. The report declared the power of the Board to take such action whenever public interests should demand it.

The inquest in the case of Daniel Friel, who was killed in the Fourth Ward on election day, was concluded yesterday. A verdict was rendered declaring that his death was caused by Jeremiah Hardigan, who shot him, and that Patrick Hayes and James McCabe were accessories. Hardigan is held in custody and the others will be admitted to bail.

A Committee appointed at a meeting of rectifiers and wholesale dealers in whisky, has issued an address to the public which sets forth the present condition of the trade and the grievances under which those engaged in it declare that they are suffering.

Last evening a meeting was held at the Bedford-street M. E. Church for the purpose of considering the question of lay representation in the Conferences. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Eddy, Bishop Kingsley and Bishop Simpson.

The Breadstuffs market was quiet and generally depressed yesterday; Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats having declined. Mess Pork was firmer, on some speculative inquiry. Cotton was quoted a fraction higher, but was less active. Petroleum was heavy and drooping. Freights were moderately active.

Gen. Grant's Nomination.

The late elections have made Gen. Grant the Republican candidate for the Presidency. This is a result which we have foreseen and favored for the last two years. We have had no doubt, since the contest between the President and Congress grew sharp and bitter, that the country would fall back upon Gen. Grant to do, what neither of the contending parties could do,—restore the Union on a basis of justice, in a spirit of amity and in accordance with the principles of self-government, which are fundamental in our Republic.

Making war, and making peace when the war is over, are two different things. They require different means as they seek different ends. Fierce passion, the utmost fervor of party and sectional hatred, a desperate determination to trample the enemy in the dust—these feelings and purposes are proper and necessary in waging war. War is a thing of passion, and the hotter and fiercer the temper in which it is carried on, the more vigorous and successful the war will be.

But when the war ends, the passion which fed it must end also, or settled and lasting peace cannot be had. In a war of one nation against another this is less essential, because each can manage its own affairs without regard to the other. But after a civil war, when peace implies not only a cessation of hostilities between belligerents, but the renewal of a partnership, the exercise of common powers, the enjoyment of common rights and the pursuit of common ends between them, the restoration of peace means something much broader and deeper in its relations. If the conqueror is to cherish still all the hatred and resentment of the war, and seek the same ends of humiliation and subjugation only by different means, peace, in any genuine and hearty sense of the word, cannot be had. We may have silence, submission, subjection;—but these in a Republic are not peace.

Party victories, won in heated contests, involving sharp points of controversy and imposing harsh rule upon the weaker party, do not establish peace between them. The election of Wendell Phillips to be President, with a Congress in sympathy with his views and feelings, would not give the country peace, though every State should be brought back to the Union, every District represented, every office filled and every man, woman and child silent and submissive to the law. And the tendency of events for the last two years has been toward such a contest and such a victory.

The country wants a victory which the defeated party will not deem a degradation, and in which it will not see its ruin. Gen. Grant's election as President will not be deemed, by any party or by any section, an insult or a humiliation; for all parties and all sections know that it is not in his temper or his nature to insult or humiliate any class or any community. He can reconcile conflicting feelings, soothe exasperated resentments, mediate between contending parties, and thus open the way to a reconciliation full of the spirit of peace and involving all its highest and best results, better than any other man in the nation. And this not because he is an abler man, or a more experienced statesman, or a more decided and active Republican, than Chief-Justice Chase or anybody else:—but because the deeds and public services which commend him to the regard and love of his countrymen, have also held him aloof from the conflicts and hatreds alike of parties and of sections,—because he is of a calm, self-controlling, equable temper, wedded naturally and unconquerably to justice and fair dealing,—and because all men know him to be a zealous, disinterested lover of his country and of the principles of its government.

Nor do we share in the slightest degree the *Tribune's* fears that he will sacrifice any of the principles of Liberty, equal, impartial and universal, on which our institutions rest. Those who hope for the revival of the class distinctions of the past,—who look to the fresh degradation of the colored race, to the exclusion from civil rights and political privileges of men for any other cause than lack of merit, will find no encouragement and no aid in Gen. Grant. If the *Tribune* has any fear that Gen. Grant will give countenance or toleration to any scheme which seeks either to "reduce the blacks again to vassalage or semi-slavery,"—or to defraud the national creditors, we are confident it may at once dismiss them. Nothing in his history, his acts or his declarations gives the slightest warrant for any such apprehensions.

Gen. Grant's nomination, which we regard as virtually made already, will consolidate and harmonize the Republican Party, first by ending all personal strife, all contest and collision among aspirants for the Presidency, and next by confining its action to the essential principles and policy which the welfare of the country requires. And his election will put an end to the war of parties and of factions, by which peace has been repelled and the restoration of the Union discouraged and delayed.

The War in Italy.

It was the Papal troops, it seems, which, 6,000 strong and with a full battery of twelve pieces, defeated the Garibaldians, numbering 3,500 and with two guns, at Tivoli and Metana. The Correse dispatch declares the French took no part in the fight, except a few volunteers. The Pontifical Zouaves have thus revealed a strength not commonly accorded to them, though it is known that they were largely recruited from French veterans, and that the two divisional commanders, Count Curten and Marquis Zappi, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Kanzler, are well informed soldiers. The *Unità Cattolica* gives what is probably a correct roster of the Papal forces. They comprise an Italian infantry regiment of three battalions, each eight companies strong; an Italian battalion of Chasseurs of ten strong companies; a Zouave regiment of four companies, one alone 160 strong; a battalion of ten very full companies of foreign riflemen; a French legion of ten companies, (Zappi's;) a legion of gendarmes, foot and mounted, more than 2,000 strong; three well-mounted field batteries of rifled cannon and howitzers of the approved style; an Italian engineer corps, a commissary and an ambulance corps, a battalion of veterans fit for garrison duty, and a general staff to which both Italian and foreign officers are attached. This we incline to accept as a correct summary of the Papal forces; and it can easily be seen how, with the moral support of French troops in their rear—not to speak of the royal troops on the frontier,—and aided by the advice and direction of skillful French officers, they thoroughly overmatched and routed the Garibaldians, inferior in discipline, in numbers and in resources. We should not be surprised, however, to learn that the French troops undertook the entire charge of defending Rome and the Holy Father, leaving the entire Papal forces mobile and foot-loose to be hurled upon Garibaldi.

Southern Reconstruction—The True Spirit.

The Alabama Convention, elected on the universal suffrage basis, with a majority of delegates representing the newly enfranchised race, has entered upon the work of State reorganization in a spirit which bodes the happiest results. Among its earliest proceedings has been the adoption of a memorial to Congress praying for the removal of the political disabilities of "all who materially aided reconstruction." We should have been glad had the Convention gone a step further and asked for the reinstatement in the full privileges of citizenship of all, or nearly all, on whom the law now imposes disfranchisement and exclusion from office. But even the modified form which the request has assumed is a significant evidence of liberality and good judgment on the part of an assemblage from whom only terrible things have been expected. It is proof that in Alabama, at least, the question of color has not attained the formidable proportions which are represented by those who would have us believe in the imminence of servile insurrection. The delegates who have acquired their seats by black votes are evidently willing to recognize the good offices of friendly whites. And by the memorial of which the telegrams speak the Convention has afforded a pledge of fairness and moderation which will do much toward reconciling the country to the operation of negro suffrage.

These encouraging signs are not confined to Alabama. In Mississippi the same commendable spirit has shown itself, though in a less formal shape. At a meeting in Claiborne County, at which two thousand voters—nearly all black—are alleged to have been present, resolutions were adopted which not a few Northern Radicals might study with advantage. They set forth the duty of the colored people to exercise their privileges "with kindness and moderation toward all men"—declare that "no State Constitution should be formed in a spirit of revenge toward any class of persons"—favor the adoption of a policy calculated to invite the confidence of capital and impart a stimulus to enterprise—and emphatically affirm a desire that "the whole policy of confiscation and disfranchisement for past political offences be abandoned, and all our people restored to their just and equal rights." A more generous or more satisfactory platform could not have been presented; and if the Mississippi Convention be governed by the temper to which these resolutions give expression, we may look for a result akin to that which has been already realized in Alabama.

It is clear that the savagery of Wendell Phillips and the handful of extremists for whom the *Anti-Slavery Standard* speaks has not tainted the great body of the Southern negroes. In localities where white incendiaries of the Hunnicutt stamp have acquired influence, we may apprehend demands for confiscation and wholesale proscription; though, to tell the truth, we have no positive evidence of these demands anywhere but in Virginia. There the strength of the white population seems to have afforded a degree of encouragement to rascally mischief-makers from the North for which we search in vain in other portions of the South. Apart from these exceptional cases, nothing has occurred to justify the belief that the mass of voters whom the Conventions will represent contemplate any other than a just and temperate course. It may not be always, or even generally, the wisest. It will not be satisfactory to the opponents of the law. But, judging according to all that is yet known, the presumption is that it will not be in the direction of robbery or disfranchisement. These are devices of which the white brain is the almost exclusive teacher. On both points the negroes of Alabama are evidently better, morally and politically, than some very pious white folk in the Northern States.

The course which Congress should pursue does not admit of doubt. Whether other Conventions echo the appeal which the telegraph brings from Montgomery, or act in conformity with the Claiborne resolutions, or not, the purpose and the spirit which both reveal merit attention as essential features of the policy which alone can perfect reconstruction. The law in its present form may do much, but after all it hardly reaches beyond preliminaries. It covers all the elementary questions and furnishes valuable tests, both in respect of principle and judgment. But the ultimate responsibility rests upon Congress, whose statesmanship will find ample exercise in the revision of the work performed by the State Conventions. By its manner of dealing with the topics that will then arise, the party in power will vindicate its statesmanship or demonstrate its incapacity. If it carry out the plans of violent men and attempt to perpetuate the disabilities at present in force, *its whole scheme of reconstruction will fall to the ground.* No settlement can last which denies an equality of rights or prolongs remembrances of the rebellion by punishments heaped upon all who were engaged in it.

If Congress would rise to the level of a great occasion, it will not only comply with the memorial from Alabama and "remove the political disabilities of all who materially aided reconstruction," but will give effect to the Mississippi resolutions by abandoning "the whole policy of confiscation and disfranchisement for past political offences." Its avowed purpose is to guarantee republican Government to the Southern people. To accomplish this it must throw overboard contrivances calculated to produce lasting divisions and hatred, and must complete its measure of universal enfranchisement by restoring to their privileges the whole body of the whites. And this may be done without abating a single requirement of the law antecedent to the period at which Congressional revision of State action will begin.

The Negroes and the Suffrage.

It seems to be assumed by Democratic journals that the result of the elections is to lead directly to the disfranchisement of the blacks. Violent Radicals, in their chagrin under defeat, hold similar language, and Wendell Phillips speaks of it as likely to end in the return of the negro to Slavery.

Nothing could be more absurd. There is just about as much danger that the negro will be remanded to Slavery, as there is that Jeff Davis will return to the Presidency of the Confederation; certainly no more. The Constitution not only prohibits the restoration of Slavery, but nobody at the South desires it. Even in the Philadelphia Convention, the Southern delegates volunteered a solemn declaration to this effect. The leading men in the Southern States, even those who had been the leading champions of Slavery, do not hesitate now to declare their satisfaction that it has been abolished. All apprehensions of the return of Slavery are puerile and absurd. Probably even those who profess them, do not really feel them.

Nor is there any danger that the civil rights conferred upon the blacks will ever be taken away. They have been guaranteed by the Constitution, and are sanctioned and enforced by the Courts of law and by public sentiment throughout the South. The equality of all classes—black and white—before the law, their equal right to protection in life, liberty and property, is recognized and will be maintained. It is easy to charge upon the South hostile purposes in this respect. It is easy to say that the whites intend, as soon as they regain power, to strip the negro of all legal protection and subject him to the will and pleasure of the dominant caste. But we do not believe that the Southern whites have any such purpose or wish; and if they had, the National Government has full power, under the Constitution and the law, to prevent its execution.

So on the question of suffrage. The Democratic Party seems inclined to take the ground that color in itself works, or ought to work, disfranchisement; that a negro should not vote, under any circumstances or anywhere,—not because he is not capable of voting wisely and intelligently, but *because he is a negro.* That ground cannot be maintained. It is contrary to reason, to justice and to common sense. The people of this country will not give it their sanction. A negro must and will ultimately be allowed to vote, on the same terms and conditions, and with the same qualifications, as the white. There is no foundation in argument, or in good policy on which a distinction can be maintained. While slavery existed and was tolerated by the Constitution, there was a plausible pretext for permitting it to be maintained; but there is no such pretext now, nor do we believe the settled judgment of the people will insist on maintaining it. The verdict against negro voting which has been rendered in the late elections, is not an expression of the settled popular judgment. The question has not been decided on its merits. The vote has been taken under influences growing out of reconstruction. The negro in Ohio has been made the scape-goat for the negroes of the Southern States. Because supreme power had been given to the negroes in Alabama and Louisiana, the whites of Ohio determined that the negroes of Ohio should have no political power at all. The decision was not logical but it was natural. The undue exaltation of the blacks at the South led, by a very natural process, to their undue depression at the North. Prejudice, always strong, was for the moment greatly reinforced, and the negro was greatly damaged by injudicious efforts on his behalf. But the settled sentiment of the people is not unjust to the negro, nor will it tolerate flagrant and permanent injustice toward him. And when the Southern question has been settled on a fair and satisfactory basis, there will be no difficulty in settling the *status* of the negro everywhere.

Giving *universal* suffrage to the negroes at the South is a measure which the public judgment has not indorsed. It is an experiment which has not yet been fully tried. Nobody really believes that the great mass of the negroes there are qualified to exercise the elective franchise wisely and for the public good. Even the Radicals who forced the measure upon the country never placed it on that footing; they said the negro vote was *needed* to offset the white rebel vote, and thus secure the South to loyalty and Radicalism. We think it was a very unwise, unjust and impolitic measure. But the Southern negroes have got the ballot,—and taking it away from them now, even if that were desirable, will be a very difficult and dangerous step. Congress cannot do it. The Reconstruction Law cannot be changed in that respect at all events. The process of reconstruction must go on under its provisions as they stand now. *That* phase of the question is settled. Whatever changes are required,—whatever modifications of policy may be expedient or necessary,—must be made at subsequent stages of the transaction. The ballot may be restored to the whites, but it cannot be taken away from the blacks. The State Constitutions to be framed and sent to Congress may substitute *impartial* suffrage, for *universal* suffrage, requiring the same qualifications for both blacks and whites; and in this way the evils of the existing system may be remedied and justice still be done the colored race. The first thing to be done is to get the States back into the Union; after that, when they resume control of their own affairs under the Constitution of the United States, the various classes of their people will adjust their political relations for themselves. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the negro can be stripped of rights that have been already conferred upon him, even if others not conferred are to be still longer withheld.

The Country and the Quacks—Tariff and Currency.

The business depression which has prevailed with more or less severity since the termination of the war, is not without a decided effect on the current of political discussion. While the war lasted, the adventitious prosperity to which it gave birth, rendered people indifferent to the burdens it entailed. Since its close, almost every interest has in turn suffered from the uncertainty which the inevitable reaction has occasioned; and at this moment nearly all interests are suffering in common. Paralysis is gradually extending over the whole range of industry and enterprise. Among manufacturers, complaints are universal. Importers and traders tell of a dullness at variance with their expectations. Vast fields of production are all but deserted, as in the copper region of Lake Superior. Of all classes, the farmers have the most substantial reasons for being satisfied; yet even they murmur against the taxation that falls upon them, and visit their discontent upon the country traders. Thus a tolerably complete circle of stagnation and apprehension attests the prevalence of a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

For much of this the American people should have been prepared. All but the most thoughtless must have anticipated in some degree the monetary and commercial pains and penalties that are now experienced. Inflation is, in the nature of things, followed by collapse—its occurrence being simply a question of time. A rate of taxation which has no parallel, under the best of management becomes oppressive, and under the mismanagement which has existed, tends directly to exhaustion. The recuperative forces of the South would be slow under favorable influences, and in the circumstances that exist are virtually inoperative. Hence the material aid which the South has been relied upon to contribute toward the repair of the losses and disasters occasioned by the rebellion, is not forthcoming. The doubt and gloom which overshadow it baffle the attempts of prophecy to indicate the period when the Southern market will realize the desires of Northern merchants.

The immediate effect of this state of things is to produce demands for relief with which there can be no rational compliance. Charlatanry and its specifics are at a premium. No sooner had the Government ceased to be the great absorbent of manufactured products than a rush was made to Congress for help to cover the wants of the manufacturers. A term rich in profits had not reconciled them to reverses. They asked that their gains be kept up to the maximum standard through the instrumentalities of the tariff. They proposed to atone for the loss of the government as a customer by the exclusion of foreigners as competitors. The effect of high duties upon the general interests of the country did not enter into their calculations. The benefit of a particular class was all for which they contended. And Congress went out of its way to serve them. It imposed duties which weigh down commerce and tap the roots of industry for the enrichment of combined monopolists. These have ever since been loud in their appeals for further assistance. The call for protection swelled into a roar for prohibition. So far, the high tariff nostrum has proved a failure. It has not exempted the classes protected from the depression which abounds. It has not made the wool-growers suddenly wealthy, nor the wool manufacturers supremely prosperous. It has not poured war profits into the treasuries of the iron masters, nor rendered content the other manufacturers who were leagued with them in the struggle at Washington. Signs of a renewed attack upon the vulnerable points of Congress are visible, and the Winter will not pass without fresh efforts to enrich and strengthen monopolies by legislative enactment.

The greed which insists upon a more oppressive tariff is not more conspicuous than the quackery which promises to cure the ills that industry and trade endure by keeping the paper money bubble afloat for an indefinite period. Because the exigencies of the war produced inflation, and this again stimulated a hollow, unreal prosperity, we are told that an unlimited supply of inconvertible paper is the one thing requisite to cure hard times. On this hypothesis, the depression is treated as mainly if not altogether a result of the measures that have been in operation to contract the currency and so to approach specie payments. The argument runs in this style: Under a process of contraction, an element of uncertainty is introduced into financial affairs; the banks restrict discounts; the capacity of trade is narrowed; confidence in the future is destroyed; enterprises are abandoned or postponed and from the stagnation and doubt thus caused; every form of industry necessarily suffers. Such is the diagnosis at which quackery arrives after a superficial study of the prevailing ailment. Now for the prescribed remedy: Let the whole work of contraction be forthwith undone; employ the Government presses day and night to print promises to pay; encourage enterprise by assuring the banks that they are not likely to be called upon to redeem their notes; stimulate trade and excite the hum of industry by flooding the country with inconvertible paper; and take care that it be so plentiful that everybody may fill his pockets without trouble. And in the efficacy of this prescription there are multitudes of believers, who await the assembling of Congress to make themselves heard.

It must be admitted, too, that the charlatans who propose to bring back prosperity by flooding the country with paper money are politically powerful. In the West, indeed—judging from the newspapers of that section—they represent the dominant sentiment of the people. Nor is it confined to one political party. Mr. Pendleton and his Democratic friends make up the only party that combines unlimited inflation with unblushing repudiation. But so far as inflation only is concerned, it appears to be quite as popular among Western Republicans as among their opponents. The leading Republican journals of the West, with hardly an exception, advocate the issue of more currency, and assign the Congressional policy of contraction as one of the causes of the losses which the party has experienced. We have but to name the Chicago *Tribune* and the St. Louis *Democrat*, to show that the most influential organs of Western opinion are on the side of inflation. These and a score of journals equally respectable, if less weighty, arraign the contraction which has been effected as a party blunder which cannot be too soon rectified. They urge inflation, extensive and at once, as the only means of stifling discontent in the Republican ranks. To what point some of them would carry inflation, we are not left to guess. The Toledo *Blade*, in an elaborate statement of "the financial and tax question," proposes the immediate addition of $150,000,000 to the currency, and the prohibition of all contraction for a period of five years—the reduction thereafter "not to exceed seven per cent. per annum!" If the *Blade* proposition be adopted, the present generation may give up the hope of specie payments. For that result, however, the West seems to care comparatively little. It craves a new era of flush times, and it expects Congress to revive them by substituting a policy of inflation for Mr. McCulloch's policy of contraction.

The wildness of the theories on which these remedies rest, and the extravagance of which some of their expositors are guilty, afford an insufficient guarantee against the perils to which they lead. The inflationists proved themselves strong enough for mischief last session. This Winter they will resume operations with all the advantages of a powerful outside support, and the allegations of the Western Press to excuse and justify their demands. The good sense and moderation of Congress will have few more severe tests than that which will grow out of the present phase of the currency question.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have entered upon another short season of see-saw in regard to the trial of Jeff. Davis. A week ago it was announced that he was to be tried in November, and the Chief-Justice was to preside. Next day came an announcement, with details, that it was to be still further postponed till May. And now we have an equally positive assertion that this report is without foundation, and the trial will certainly come off. Fortunately a few days will settle the matter for a little while,—but a new report every day, contradicting that of the day before, is trying to the nerves of credibility, if there be such nerves. Will not somebody who knows something about the subject tell us whether Davis is *ever* to be tried or not.

There is nothing apparently that pleases and flatters Americans more than to hear the London *Times* abused. We don't know exactly why this should be so, but an American audience, no matter how composed or why assembled, is sure to be delighted by hearing the British thunderer soundly berated. Rev. Newman Hall was sagacious enough to touch this cord skillfully and of course successfully the other night. He repeated the familiar assurance that the *Times* is really of no consequence,—that though everybody reads it, nobody pays the slightest attention to what it is. We don't quite understand *why* everybody should read the *Times* if everybody is really so indifferent to its contents; nor do we see the necessity of *our* making so much fuss about it, if its influence is so utterly *nil*. Still we suppose it is all so somehow, and that it is all right.

Miss Anna Dickinson seems to have divided the human race, at least, for lecturing purposes, into two great classes—"Idiots and Women," this being the title of her newest lecture. The classification is hardly accurate enough for scientific purposes, though it may suit hers. We have no doubt she will convince her audiences that the line of division is never crossed, at all events.

The great question of the hour at the Capital seems to be whether a couple of colored companies in the District of Columbia shall be allowed to have parades, and drill and carry arms, or not. The President and Gen. Grant and Gen. Emory are reported to be in a state of great consternation and complication about it. What it is feared these dusky volunteer warriors may do, unless squelched, we are not aware. We do not think they intend to disperse Congress or capture the White House. Possibly if they were let alone, they wouldn't do anything.

Our readers probably remember the great flourish that was made a few weeks ago over the formation of an Association of Distillers and Rectifiers to promote the collection of the whisky tax. Mr. Messmore, then Secretary of the Metropolitan Internal Revenue Board, put himself at the head of it, and a deputation was sent on to Washington to concert operations generally, and especially to secure Messmore's retention on the Board. Several of the most prominent members of this promising institution have since had their establishments seized by Collector Bailey, and it is now pretty clear that the whole thing was devised and carried on for the express purpose of covering up the frauds of its leading members! Their anxiety for Col. Messmore's retention in office thus finds a very easy explanation.

The *Tribune* is beginning to pluck up its spirits amazingly after the election. On Wednesday it declared that "we are beaten by the Republicans this year, and the work of reconstruction thus practically delayed, if not arrested." But on Thursday it announced that "reconstruction, on the basis enacted by Congress, is a fact as fixed as emancipation itself. It was because the Republican Party knew this that they were willing the Democratic Lazarus should have his sores licked by these victories on side issues." This cheery tone, though hard to square with the dolorous note of the day preceding, is quite an improvement on it. We fear, however, that if the Republican Dives had continued to follow the *Tribune's* lead, it would have brought up in a place where it would have seen Lazarus comforted and itself tormented.

It is reported from the Navy-yard that the new steam-frigate *Wampanoag* will "leave in a short time on her trial trip, which promises to be highly successful." We shall watch for this trip with unusual interest, because important principles are involved in it. The *Wampanoag* was built to compete with the *Madawaska*, which has already shown herself to be very fast, for the purpose of testing certain points in the construction of steam machinery, and particularly for comparing the direct-acting engine with the geared engine, as a motive agent for the screw-propeller. Most constructors at the present day have given up the geared engine, whose value will be tested, however, by the performance of the *Wampanoag*. To give some idea of the efforts made to obtain extraordinary speed for the *Wampanoag*, without regard to cost or convenience, it will be enough to say that her whole lower hold is so closely packed with machinery that a considerable part of her coal has to be carried on the berth-deck, in the quarters of the officers and the crew. She is a long, sharp ship—a beautiful model. With her sharp ends, her small midship section, and her enormous weight of machinery—something like 1,200 tons—she ought to be made to go 17 or 18 knots at least. That is to say, such a weight of machinery in such a model, would, if laid out in the best way, produce the speed just named.

The English are fond of commenting on that eccentric independence of their Colonists which leads them to introduce gradually more and more of variation from the old country forms into their management of affairs. Of late they have been exercising themselves over the republican and American tendencies of the British Columbians of Vancouver's Island and Victoria. But the New-Zealand Colonists have not only surpassed their British-American brethren, they have suggested a step in advance even of the most advanced radicals in democratic theories of the United States. In order to satisfy and quiet the Maori population, so lately dangerous and rebellious, they propose to add to the Lower House of their Legislature four Maori representatives, to be chosen by manhood suffrage among the natives. Whether the Maories are to speak English, or to use interpreters, or to sit among the other seventy members mute monuments of the dignity of their race, we are not informed. In the face of such radicalism negro suffrage becomes conservatism.

The first steam fire-engine uttered its first defiant whistle and startled the passers-by with its energetic little snorts, a very few years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio. Since the introduction of these most efficient machines, their use has spread throughout the land and has been the main cause of the organization of paid fire departments in our large cities. In England they are great favorites, being already largely manufactured there, and now, as a fruit of the exhibition of an English machine in the *Exposition*, the French cities are beginning to use them. A week or two since the citizens of Lyons were astonished, interested and at last thoroughly delighted with the performance of one of these engines. It was tested in every conceivable way, and resulted in convincing authorities and people that by the use of such machines the whole of their great city between the Rhone and the Saone, might be under complete control as regards fire. A new fire brigade and new orders for engines were the immediate and necessary result.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—German Drama.

Mlle. Janauschek was to be seen last evening in the play by Friedrich Hahn, called "The Gladiator of Ravenna"—a piece that, being older than Mr. Forrest's tragedy of similar title, suggests suspicions of the positive originality of the latter. While the stories may not be really alike, both evolve situations nearly resembling each other. The wicked rule and a heartless ruler of Rome are the objective points in both, and the patriotic zeal and tender solicitude of a mother in one play, and of a husband and brother in the other, are the counter elements. In the German drama the character of the mother of *Thusnelda*, the mother of the captive gladiator, is one calculated to sweep the sympathies of an audience, for it is conceived amid the gentlest and dearest emotions, which, being outraged, enlarge into the wildest and the fiercest. In the portrayal of such as these Mlle. Janauscheck has already proven her quality. It is of the true and ringing quality, and has never been called into more energetic display than in the very final scene of maternal sacrifice and self imolation. It is to be regretted that so fine an exhibition of dramatic intensity should have had less than the most crowded audience. Mr. Schennbarg gave a wavering expression to the character of *Thumilicus*, the recreant son that was not only correct, but artistic. Mr. Crelinger, to whom the villians in these German dramas seem to be confided, was only a mild representative of the bloody *Caligula*. To-night Mlle. Janauschek will appear as the *Countess Eboli*, in "Don Carlos." For the Matinee to-morrow, "Deborah" is to be presented.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

The rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliette" are progressing very satisfactorily at the Academy, and it is quite probable, from present aspects, that the new opera will be produced, and the new subscription series resumed, by the middle of the coming week. Mr. Maretzek has determined upon a *coup* on the occasion that should bring to his side the popular support. Although his pay-books certify to his responsibility of the most expensive company in the country, and while his orchestra alone costs as much as many theatrical troupes, he has duly considered and decided upon returning the rate of opera admissions to the scale that was the standard before the war. In this step Mr. Maretzek is, very likely, but the pioneer in a movement which may be general among theatrical managers presently, although we cannot really believe it a necessary one; for whatever the public wants it will pay the highest price for, and that which it does not care for, low prices are little inducement. It is a costly experiment which Mr. Maretzek contemplates making, however; for, naturally, the production of a new opera calls for greatly increased expenditures, and to offer a grand novelty in mid-season, with enlarged expenses, at reduced rates, is something that ought to, and probably will, provoke the most extended recognition.

Wallack's Theatre—The Honeymoon.

Last night Tobins' ever-blooming comedy of "The Honeymoon" was produced at Wallack's Theatre. The leading *rôles* called out the very best talents of Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mr. Mark Smith. Every one knows the story of the "Honeymoon," as well as the story of its author. Never was so sparkling a work bound to so lamentable a history. The friendless writer presented it humbly to the managers, who read it and informed him that it was a weak imitation, if not indeed a fraudulent counterfeit, of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." The poor writer not daring to gainsay such authority, abandoned his play. The wise managers put it on the shelf. On the shelf it lay all their lifetime, and long after Tobin was dead and the wise managers were dead, and its production could not bring a pulse to the poor devil's broken heart, it was taken up by another manager, and placed on the stage, made a hit, and from that day to this has been a popular favorite. The spirit of ardent womanhood which seemed to inspire Miss Eytinge last evening in the part of *Juliana* was a controlling power in the comedy. Her performance throughout was impulsive and brilliant. Her toilets were the height of taste. Mr. Wallack's *Aranza* is something better than a piece of mere acting, and was full of the instinct of that pure comedy spirit, which makes his *Mercutio* one of the brightest pictures of stage-setting. Mr. Davenport's *Rolando* was reckless and lively enough, but scarcely abandoned sufficiently to the freedom and unrestraints that answer the poetic conception of this character. Mr. Mark Smith as the *Mock Duke* was "of the essence of the contract," as the lawyers say. The piece will be certainly repeated. The production was thoroughly successful last night. For this evening "Henry Dunbar" is announced.

Irving Hall—Mrs. Yelverton's First Reading.

Mrs. Teresa Yelverton announced a series of readings from the English and American poets last evening, at Irving Hall. Her appearance was welposed by a large audience, in which could be discovered many notable citizens of New-York. Her programme for the first entertainment consisted of Tennyson's poems of "Locksley Hall" and the "May Queen;" Reid's "Sheridan's Ride;" Longfellow's "Excelsior," and selections from "The School for Scandal." The chief interest of the auditory last evening was, of course, Mrs. Yelverton herself. This lady, whose wedding history has afforded so much matter for comment, who has been dragged from tribunal to tribunal in the mother country, in order to try and secure the right to the name she bears, merits description. She is a blonde of medium height, and spare but muscular frame and a warm complexion. No longer in the flush of youth, she has all the attractions which maturity spares to persons of her temperament, and is evidently endowed with a resolute spirit and great courage. These speak from her fixed eye. She was dressed in blue silk, with a silver belt, and exposed her neck and arms; her hands, which are small and shapely, being ungloved during her readings. As to her performance, it is necessary first to remark that the reader has a most difficult task to accomplish. She must interest by the sole force of her voice and action, and without the accessories of scenery or the support of coadjutors, an audience which is accustomed to excellent dramatic performances in well-appointed theatres by good companies of elocutionists. She must be able to fill with imaginary characters and imaginary pictures a stage on which she sits alone; she must convey the impression of living ardent motion while she is chained to her seat; she must blind the audience to the text book in her hand, and satisfy the critical ear by counterfeit changes of voice from her single tongue. In fact, to be a good reader she must be the greatest of actresses; and she has but one advantage—that she escapes comparison, as actresses cannot, with companions on the scene. Mrs. Yelverton has chosen a difficult task. She deserves credit for her courage, as well as sympathy for the misfortunes that compel her to seek public support. In her reading she betrays the amateur—more because of her nervousness, however—and is most successful in enunciating passages from the books which are particularly applicable to feminine weakness, passion and remorse. She was greatly applauded.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

THE COLORED MILITIA.

The status of the colored militia question remains unchanged. Gen. Emory's suggestions as to his lack of legal power to suppress them are still before the President. The order of the latter was not simply to disarm them, but to disband them. Gen. Grant in making a report on the subject made no distinction on account of race or color, and included two white organizations, which happen to be composed of some of his Excellency's admirers. These companies are organized and uniformed but not armed. Nevertheless the President covers them, too, and likewise all Fenian and Schuetzenfest organizations, so that in attempting to snub the African he has literally "put his foot into it" with his white friends to an embarrassing degree.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

The hoisting of the Grant flag since the elections by certain extreme Radical journals and politicians is regarded here as a signal of distress, and there is a feeling against taking them on board, unless they will give guarantee of future good behavior.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

None of the special Investigating Committees are now in session except that upon ordnance matters, which is making slow progress. Nearly all of them have adjourned until the 18th inst. There will be a great number of reports submitted upon the opening of Congress, as nearly all the Committees will be ready. Butler's Assassination Committee, however, will probably not make a report before next year. After a great flourish in its appointment and organization it has gone to work and done very little or nothing.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION

The proceedings against Gen. Schofield to test the legality of the election in Virginia have ended in smoke. It was simply an effort for notoriety by a Richmond lawyer, but he proved to be a very brief candle.

CHARGES AGAINST THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, the inventor of the Dyer projectile for heavy ordnance, has written a letter to a party in this city explaining that he was dismissed from the Government employ in the Ordnance Department, by order of Gen. Dyer, the Chief of that Bureau, because he refused to transfer his title to patents obtained by him on discoveries in the improvement of rifle-shell, made while in the service of the Government. He states that he offered to assign all the inventions and discoveries that he might make while in the service of the Government for the consideration of one dollar for each patent, provided Gen. Dyer would promise to urge upon Congress the propriety of an appropriation to compensate him. Gen. Dyer refused to accept the offer, and Taylor refused to make the assignment of his patents. He was then discharged. The whole matter is being investigated by the Ordnance Committee.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. Grant is in course of preparation. It will contain the reports of the several District and Department Commanders, and full details of the operations of the former under the Reconstruction Laws establishing the military districts.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

A letter received from an intimate personal and political friend of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, dated Lancaster, Nov. 6, says: "Mr. Stevens is not so well to-day; still he expects to leave here for Washington on Saturday next. He may do so, but I think it extremely doubtful if he can appear in the House." It is ascertained from another source that a special car has been set apart for the accommodation of Mr. Stevens, to enable him to travel as comfortably as possible to the National Capitol.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.

A statement has recently appeared in some of the newspapers that testimony has been given before the Joint Committee on Ordnance that Capt. Fox, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gave to his brother contracts for fuse-stocks at higher prices than were offered by another party, and that they proved to be of a worthless quality. The testimony above alluded to is incorrect. The contract for the fuse-stocks was given by the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, Capt. Wise, to George H. Fox & Co., of Boston, without his knowing at the time that Mr. Fox was the brother of the Assistant Secretary. The fuse-stocks were received and paid for only after thorough inspection, and were used throughout the late war. Some of them are still on hand. The price paid for these was, it is represented, about the same as for those made in the Government workshops. The Committee on Ordnance will be informed of these facts, as they are matter of record on file in the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, and as the witnesses from the Bureau have been summoned to appear before the Committee.

RACING AT THE HORSE FAIR.

The Horse Fair was attended by many spectators this afternoon, the attraction being a race between *Joe Gales*, owned by Col. Fry, of Cincinnati; *Red Rover* and *Cold Water Billy*, from Pittsburgh; *Polly Ann*, from Philadelphia, and *Magoozler*, from St. Louis. They were allowed to go as they pleased, excepting *Magoozler*, and he to a wagon. It was an exciting and close race, all the horses running well to time. *Joe Gales* won the prize of $500, triumphing in the first, third and fourth heats. The best time he made was 2:28¾. *Magoozler* won the second heat.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The sale of the 800 shares of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal belonging to the Government will take place some time in December. From the report recently made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Col. Parker, extensive repairs will have to be made to render it in a salable condition, which is the cause of the delay in the time for disposing of the Government interest in the work.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Official publication is made of the general convention of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals between the United States and the Dominican Republic. The convention is of the most liberal character, and one of its provisions is that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals on board of an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, who have commissions from any Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have received their commission.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The National Democratic Resident Executive Committee met this morning by adjournment at the Metropolitan Hotel. The business transacted by the Committee was of a general political character, looking to a more thorough organization of the Democratic Conservative elements, in view of the importance to be attached to the approaching Presidential campaign. A number of distinguished gentlemen were present by invitation.

REGISTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is ascertained that the entire number of registered votes in South Carolina is 125,336, of whom 45,751 are whites and 79,585 blacks. The negro majority in that State is therefore 33,834.

PENSIONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has decided relative to the provision of the act of June 6, 1866, which gives a pension to the dependent fathers of soldiers and sailors who have died of diseases incurred or wounds or injuries received in the line of duty in the service of the United States, that when the mother survives the soldier, the father cannot claim, under the law, the pension.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts from customs from Oct. 28 to the 31st, inclusive: Boston, $251,556; New-York, $1,112,012; Philadelphia, $75,068; Baltimore, $63,340; San Francisco, from Oct. 1 to the 5th, $130,883; Total, $1,632,859.

The above receipts for four days, in comparison with the usual weekly returns, show a proportionate slight increase over those last reported.

CANE PRESENTATION.

Gen. Rawlings, Chief of the Army Staff, yesterday presented Hon. J. B. Washburn with a cane cut from the tree under which Gen. Pemberton surrendered at Vicksburgh to Gen. Grant. The engraving on the mounting represents the assault on Vicksburgh.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

First Lieut. Wm. F. De Knight, of the Twentieth Veteran Reserve Corps, and Second Lieut. George P. McDougal, of the Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, have been mustered out and honorably discharged.

MARINE LIGHTS.

Official information has been received at the Lighthouse Board that in January next a revolving light will be exhibited from a lighthouse now in course of erection on Sombrero Island, the northernmost of the lesser Antilles.

From the 1st of May, 1868, there will be a revolving, instead of a fixed, red light from the light-vessel off Koloba Point, Bombay Harbor.

There is now exhibited a fixed white light at Chifu, Yellow Sea, China.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The following is compiled from the report of the Department of Agriculture for October. The returns contain local estimates of the amount of wheat yielded in comparison with the crop of last year. They are made with due consideration of the differences in acreage, in appearance at the time of harvesting, and in condition and yield of grain in threshing. Full returns from the Pacific coast, the Territories, and from some of the youngest of the Border States, have not yet come in; a final definite estimate in bushels, therefore, will not be made until the issue of the next number:

Wheat.—While few localities have exhibited large yields per acre, and some have caused comparative disappointment by an average product less than was confidently expected in the harvesting, the sum total in bushels will exceed that of any harvest hitherto gathered in this country. It will surmount the figures of last year by 40,000,000 to 50,000,000, but will not reach the amount which should have been attained upon the ratio of increase made between 1850 and 1860 by 20,000,000. As an approximate estimate upon the present data, 220,000,000 to 225,000,000 of bushels may be received as the crop of the entire country for 1867. In some of the Eastern States, in Texas and Kansas, the figures scarcely equal those of last year. In Texas the reduction is fully half; in the Northwestern States the increase is variable and moderate, as follows: Illinois, 7 per cent.; Minnesota, 8 per cent.; Michigan, 13 per cent.; Iowa, 15 per cent.; Wisconsin, 16 per cent.

The belt of States in the Ohio Valley, which suffered so unusually last year, and made but four, five, six or eight-tenths of a crop respectively, and averaged together but half a crop, have made a heavy increase upon these figures. The largest is made by Ohio—130 per cent.—as might be expected, the deficiency having been greatest there. Indiana is placed at 85 per cent. increase, West Virginia at 51, Kentucky at 38. In the Atlantic States the greatest deficiency last year was in Pennsylvania, and the increase there this year is 57 per cent.

The Southern States show a material enlargement in the area of wheat from an evident intention to become more nearly self-supporting and independent than formerly. This is particularly noticeable in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas. The great decline in Texas results from several causes, one of which is the neglected and weedy condition of the lands which formerly yielded good crops. The quality of wheat is greatly superior to that of last year; it is almost universally sound and dry; but in many localities there may be found from a third to a half deficient in weight, lacking in plumpness or slightly shriveled, and passing as No. 2, being less than fifty-eight pound to the bushel. There is also a greater tendency to cleanliness and care in preparing the grain for the market. High prices and the marked discriminations of buyers are doing good service in this direction.

Oats—The aggregate estimate will exceed two hundred and eighty millions of bushels—about three per cent. above that of 1866.

Rye—The estimate for all the States, excepting those on the Pacific, is twenty-one million bushels. This is an increase of four per cent. over the product of last year.

Barley—The barley crop is slightly deficient—about half a million bushels, or four per cent., as compared with the crop of last of last year.

Beans and Peas—There is more than an average crop.

Corn—The quality is uniformly good, leaving no doubt that the value of the entire crop, after deducting the deficiency in the Ohio Valley, and allowing for an increase in almost all the other States, will be greater, not only in cash, but in the intrinsic life-sustaining and pork-producing power, than that of last year.

Sorghum—The sorghum interest has greatly declined. Frost has injured the crop in many places. The average is much reduced, and despondency is evident in the feelings of many growers.

Buckwheat—This crop will scarcely be equal to that of last year.

Potatoes—The crop is a poor one this year.

Tobacco—A decline in the tobacco product is indicated in the principal tobacco growing sections.

Sugar—Louisiana, the only State producing cane sugar to any extent, reports an increase of twenty per cent. over the small yield of last year.

Cotton—Complete estimates will be made in the receipts of the November returns. The returns of October indicate a considerable increase in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; about the same yield as last year in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, and a marked diminution in Texas and Louisiana. All the estimates below 2,000,000 of bales of 500 pounds each, are decidedly fallacious; while present indications favor an approximate to 2,500,000 bales.

Fattening Cattle—There appears to be a small deficiency of fattening cattle in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the centre of Eastern supplies. Further West and Northwest the supply is generally quite as good as last year. In those States that report a reduced supply there is also a reduction in condition. In all of the others the reports upon the condition are quite favorable.

Old Wheat—A glance at the table will show a reduction, as compared with last year, when the old stock was also small. The stock of old wheat has not been reduced so low for many years, if ever.

Letter from Mr. David A. Wells.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Oct. 25.

The following letter from Hon. David A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue from the United States, to an English holder of 5-20 bonds, is of considerable importance at the present moment, when repudiation doctrines with respect to these bonds are being mooted by Gen. Butler and others for electioneering purposes:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Sept. 4, which has been forwarded to me from London. It would have given me pleasure to have afforded you an interview, but I sailed from Liverpool on the day your letter was dated. As regards the question you put me whether the principal as well as the interest of the Five-twenty Bonds will be paid in gold, I would say that I have no doubt whatever that all such payments will be made in gold. If the law does not beyond a doubt express this fact, you must remember that there is no such expression in the British Consols or in the French Rentes, and it would be absurd to suppose that a great nation like the United States is going to conduct itself in regard to the principal and interest of its debt other than in accordance with the recognized laws of commerce and morality. I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
United States Commissioner of Revenue.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

Additional Returns from the State at Large—Democratic Majority 33,890—The Result in other States.

The election returns from the State at large are not yet complete and come in but slowly. The following table contains the reports received and an estimate of the vote in the towns not heard from, the estimates being in accordance with the actual vote given in other towns:

Counties.	McKean, *Rep.*	*Counties.*	Nelson, *Dem.*
Allegany	3,200	New-York	61,169
Broome	1,000	Kings	14,100
Cattaraugus	2,000	Albany	1,500
Chautauqua	4,000	Erie	1,110
Cayuga	2,500	Greene	600
Chenango	1,400	Columbia	321
Cortland	1,500	Hamilton	600
Delaware	1,000	Putnam	418
Dutchess	118	Queens	1,500
Essex	1,000	Richmond	1,100
Franklin	750	Rockland	910
Fulton	500	Schoharie	500
Genesee	1,300	Sullivan	700
Herkimer	900	Seneca	500
Jefferson	2,400	Schenectady	100
Lewis	400	Ulster	700
Livingston	1,250	Westchester	1,500
Madison	2,000	Chemung	100
Monroe	905	Montgomery	150
Niagara	500	Clinton	200
Oneida	614		
Onondaga	3,250	Total	87,778
Ontario	100		54,741
Orange	264		
Orleans	1,100	Dem. maj.	33,037
Oswego	2,600		
Otsego	100		
Rensselaer	1,000		
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Saratoga	450		
Schuyler	400		
Steuben	1,100		
Suffolk	250		
Tioga	545		
Tompkins	1,000		
Warren	550		
Washington	1,500		
Wayne	1,600		
Wyoming	1,500		
Yates	1,200		
Total	54,741		

Estimated and returned majorities from the various counties in this State give a total majority for the Democratic candidates of 33,037. The State Senate will apparently contain eighteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats, although of these one Republican and one Democrat were independent nominations. The Troy *Times* of last evening says that intelligence had been received from Rochester that William H. Bowman, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District, is elected over Lewis H. Morgan by one hundred majority. Should this statement prove correct the Senate will contain seventeen Republicans and fifteen Democrats. Returns for the Assembly indicate the election of sixty-one Republicans and sixty-seven Democrats, but further returns may somewhat increase the Democratic majority in that branch of the Legislature.

The Election in the City.

The following are the total votes for Judiciary in this City, as contained in the returns made at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters:

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Grover, 70,897; Mason, 26,301. Grover's majority, 44,596.

For the Supreme Court—Cardoza, 85,815; Fithian, 23,098. Cardozo's majority, 62,717.

For the Superior Court—Monell, 79,453; Barbour, 47,383; Ledwith, 40,217; Coles, 26,211; Stewart, 25,969; Freidman, 892.

For the Common Pleas—Brady, 82,197; Barrett, 66,974; Brown, 26,766; Van Vorst, 25,735; Stephenson, 14,959.

For the Marine Court—Curtis, 66,595; Ritterband, 25,859; Hearne, 19,081. Curtis over Ritterband, 40,736.

The vote for Coroner was as follows: Flynn, 45,936; Rollins, 46,096; P. H. Keenan, 44,685; Wildey, 38,052; Smith, 30,704; Norval, 27,020; Wilder, 27,007; O. Keenan, 25,147; Norman, 22,779; Lamb, 12,631, besides several thousand scattered among four other candidates. The successful candidates are all Tammany Hall nominees, as follows: Cornelius Flynn, Aaron B. Rollins and Patrick H. Keenan.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts returns of the vote in three hundred and sixteen towns aggregate 95,589 for Gov. Bullock and 68,862 for Mr. Adams; Republican majority, 26,727. Nineteen towns remain to be heard from, which will probably increase Gov. Bullock's majority to 27,000. His plurality last year was 40,467. Mr. Adams' vote exceeds that for the Democratic candidate for Governor last year by about 44,200 votes. The later returns do not materially affect the complexion of the Legislature as already given, and the Republicans and license men will have at least two-thirds of the numerical strength in either branch. Mr. Adams having been elected a member of the lower House, some of the Massachusetts papers say that he will probably be the candidate of the P. L. L.'s for Speaker. A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says: "It may not surprise you to learn that the name of your late candidate for Governor, John Quincy Adams, is being much used in political circles here in connection with the next Presidency. It is the expressed opinion of many that had he been elected Governor of Massachusetts he would have been the strongest man for the Conservatives in the next Presidential election."

LATER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The election returns from 316 towns, which is nearly the whole State, give Gov. Bullock 95,589; Adams, 68,862. Bullock's majority 26,727.

New-Jersey.

In New-Jersey the Democratic ticket was successful in nearly all the counties, and it has an aggregate majority in the State of 10,000 or 12,000. All of the Senators elected, six in number, are Democrats, and there will consequently be one Democratic majority in that body. Last year the Republicans had five majority. In the Lower House the Democrats have gained many members, and they will have from twenty-eight to thirty majority. Last year the Republicans had six majority. The Republicans reëlect only three members. In the Senate, Mr. Robins, of Middlesex, will be the oldest member, entering upon his third term, having previously served a year in the Assembly. The Presidency will probably lie between Mr. Robins, who was President in 1865; Mr. Little, of Monmouth, who was the Democratic nominee last year, and Mr. Winfield, of Hudson. In the House there will doubtless be many candidates for the Speakership.

Maryland.

In Maryland the Democratic candidate for Governor has received a majority greater than that given in the State in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution, and it is thought that every State and county officer and every member of the State Legislature elected is a Democrat. Returns from the City of Baltimore and fourteen counties of the State give a Democratic majority of 28,640. Eight counties remain to be heard from. But the majority already known is 4,524 greater than that for the Constitution at the election in September.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Democratic majority in this State will reach nearly 40,000.

St. Mary's County gives 1,516 Democratic votes and 39 Republican.

Charles County gives 1,229 Democratic votes and 7 Republican.

Calvert County gives 889 Democratic votes.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Full returns have as yet been received from but few counties; but all received show heavy Democratic gains, though the State will probably give a small Republican majority. Atchison County, the home of Senator Pomroy, which has heretofore been Republican, gives a decided Democratic majority. Doniphan County has elected three Republican, and two Democratic Representatives. Leavenworth City and county give about 300 Democratic majority. Of nine Representatives, this county will probably elect seven Democrats and two Republicans.

No estimate can be made of the party division in the Legislature.

The *Evening Bulletin* (Radical) says: "The returns indicate a Republican victory in the State by reduced majorities, and the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment by a considerably larger vote than was anticipated.

Other States.

Few additional returns have been received from the Western States. In Wisconsin the Democrats gain six or eight members of Assembly and three or four Senators, but the Republicans still retain control of both Houses of the Legislature. Seventy-five of the largest towns and cities in the State, including Milwaukee, show a net Democratic gain of 1,769 over the vote of 1866, when there was a Republican majority of 10,600. Many of the small towns show Republican gains. In Kansas woman's suffrage and negro suffrage are both defeated by eight or ten thousand majority. No general officers were elected in this State. The Republican majority in Minnesota is reduced to about 4,000, and it is probable that negro suffrage has been defeated by a small majority.

Views of the Republican Press.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Press.

The loss of New-York on Tuesday insures the Republican success in the Presidential election. It makes the nomination of Gen. Grant certain. It forces the two wings of the party to pull together. It sinks all minor issues and isms in the one great question of reconstruction by Congress on a basis of equal rights to all loyal citizens.

The only danger is that these Democratic victories will encourage Southern ex-rebels to vote down the Constitutions, and stay out of Congress, in the hope that the Democracy will get into power, and in some way help them. But the Democracy is in a dilemma. *If the States do come in under the Congressional plan the party has no issue*, and half of the reconstructed States will be quite as likely to go Republican in the Presidential contest as Democratic. On the other hand, *if they advise the rebel States to stay out, then they will have no chance of help from them in the Presidential election*, and the Democracy can have not the shadow of a hope of carrying the North against Grant. The Republicans have thus the inside track. The two wings will move together. The experiments of this Fall on side issues will be dropped. The party will regain the control of the Executive, which is lost by treachery, and reconstruction will be speedily completed under the Presidency of that sensible man, who has not, to our knowledge, done or said a foolish thing since he became prominent in the war. *It is impossible, with such prospects, for us to feel very bad over the loss of New-York.* And it will require all the peace gunpowder and jubilation of the Democracy to gain the attention of the Republicans to these trifling reverses.

The Causes of Defeat.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Among other causes of defeat were the loose utterances of many men who have somehow assumed the position of party leaders. Ben. Wade's egregious nonsense on the labor question, in his speech at Leavenworth, alarmed capital and disgusted treasonable men. Mr. Thad. Stevens' and Sumner's talk of "a mild confiscation" was, to the thoughtful, only a proposition to enrich the scoundrelism which hangs upon the outskirts of a successful party, and to inaugurate a demoralization and corruption such as the world has not witnessed in centuries.

The impeachment project was another revolutionary scheme, unnecessary in itself, and calculated to shake the foundations of public credit, if not to subvert the public peace. Yet it was harped upon continually, and certain prominent organs kept up a continual howl about a Presidential *coup d'état*, which never had any existence in fact, except as an electioneering alarm-cry. To sustain this scare, stories of plots and conspiracies have been circulated, only to be contradicted the next day, until the popular patience was wearied.

Added to these influences was the adoption by the Republican Party, in many localities, of "side issues" of a moral or social character.

People seem to have come to think that a two-third vote could legislate a man into Heaven. The domain of law was extended, far beyond its natural limit of the relation of man to his fellow-man, to the relation between the individual and his conscience. Individual liberty was attacked. "A State constabulary" searched every man's cellar, looked under his haymow, and stopped his wagon on the road, to see if anything "contraband" was among the contents. The result in Massachusetts is more largely to be attributed to this infraction of true Republican principles than anything else; while in New-York the German population have entered an effective protest against the restriction of their national customs.

We do not care to discuss these causes further. We might add to them the popular disgust at the selection of bad men for high positions—an accident of partisanship which has occurred in all political organizations, and will continue to occur as long as men are greedy and selfish. But the sum of it all is, in our opinion, that there has been a partisan and not a political revolution. All the machinery of success is in the hands where it has been for years past. It only needs to be kept to its legitimate uses to do its work as well as ever. Courage!

The Reaction.

From the Springfield Republican.

The "reaction" against the Republicans still holds and utters its alarms and warnings. There is at least this compensation for the loss of New-York to the Republicans—and it is not a small one—*it will put Congress and the party on their good behavior and insure careful legislation and a sound Republican* (not Radical) *policy, and it will consolidate the party for Grant and success next year.* Sham radicalism is dead enough, but Republicanism still lives and has a future.

It is quite as we anticipated and predicted in Massachusetts. The License Law advocates have made a clean sweep of the State, and the Prohibitory and Constabulary Laws must go by the board, under condemnation as antagonistic both to the interests of good morals and the personal rights of citizens.

The thousand sermons, with a corresponding amount of praying for prohibition by clergymen of Massachusetts, seem to have had little effect. But our spiritual advisers must not rashly conclude that the people are given over to infidelity and vice. They will do well, on the contrary, to reconsider their own notions, and they may possibly come to see that the people are right, and to rely henceforth on Gospel rather than law for correcting the wrong habits of society.

Political Feeling and Purposes of the Blacks in the Southern States.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The limited and conditional grant of political rights already extended to the negroes of the South, has awakened among them a consciousness of power which they did not feel a year ago. *They expected then that the Federal Government would guarantee to them not only political equality, but also homesteads.* Every effort has been made to disabuse their minds as to the prospect of land from the Federal Government, but they have, meanwhile, been learning more fully the significance of the ballot in the hands of a landless majority, with unrepentent rebels for opponents. *We speak advisedly when we say, that though the negroes are not now, as formerly, looking for land from the General Government, they have not given up the expectation of having it in another way.* Unless Johnson, following the lead of his initial movement in disarming the blacks of the District of Columbia, is allowed to override the present reconstruction, and crush out the Radical political strength now rapidly developing in the South, *the blacks, wherever they, with their friends, are in the voting majority, will so shape the new State legislation as to make the landed property of the South (their's by their own past unrequited toil) subserve their immediate wants in the way of education and local improvement.* In subjecting the Southern lands to heavy taxation for educational and other legitimate ends, we think they would act wisely and well. The Fortieth Congress will still have the opportunity, if it has the wisdom and the courage to provide for a *uniform national system of suffrage and of education, also to restore to the Federal Government the possession of the immense landed estates of rebels*, perfidiously surrendered by the traitor Executive. Thus it may assume, as a sequence of the war, jurisdiction of problems which otherwise will inevitably continue for a long time to divide the people of the South and to distract the Nation. We are near the Presidential campaign, but with Johnson impeached and suspended, and prompt, thorough, radical legislation, such as we have indicated, the "Bull Run" of the October and November elections can be more than made up. *There may arise a contingency in which it will be the duty of the Congress already chosen, not only to depose a President, but to designate one for the next succeeding term.*

The Lesson of the Elections.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 7.

The lesson which has thus been learned is severe and mortifying, but it is salutary and timely. It is worth what it costs, if as a party we have learned that, while keeping steadily in view the great principles of sound reconstruction, we must not compromise them by the crotchets of Congressional enthusiasts; that we are not to take up this or that scheme for giving a theoretical roundness to our solution of the great national problem, in disregard of the practical conditions of the question; that we are not to turn aside from the main issue for schemes of mere personal warfare, not to run into vindictiveness through fear of being accused of a want of vigor, and not to permit fanatical members of the party to undertake the management of the Congress of the nation as if it were a caucus. It is worth even the one or two seats in the Senate of the United States which we have lost, if we have thoroughly learned that no party is so strong that it can afford to disregard the ordinary dictates of political wisdom, or of that much mistaken guide of action, political expediency.

What the Republican Party as a whole has learned, we can be tolerably sure that most of its leaders also have learned from what has lately happened. Several gentlemen have been very roughly reminded that they, too, are mortal. Several have learned that it is not safe to count even upon very high position, as enabling them to lead a party, formed for certain national purposes, with every question of local order or local morals, in which they happen to have an interest. No small number of the rank and file of the party have declined, with disagreeable emphasis, any leadership of this kind, and it will be prudent to recognise and obey the warning.

PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Presbyterian National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1867.

The General Convention of Ministers and Elders of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, to consider the possibility of organic union, assembles this morning in the First Reformed (Rev. Dr. Wylie's) Presbyterian Church on Broad-street, in this city. It will be remembered that the General Synod of the branch to which this Society belongs, at its annual meeting last May, in New-York City, adopted and recommended to the other members of the Presbyterian family a proposal for such a Convention as this. Most of the ecclesiastical bodies of highest authority in the various branches were at the same time meeting in different parts of the country—the Old School in Cincinnati, the New School in Rochester, N. Y., the United in Xenia, Ohio, &c. The proposal was received during the sessions, and although it did not everywhere meet with positive favorable action, it was very respectfully entertained. The two leading branches—the Old and the New School—being especially engrossed with a more limited scheme of reunion, declined to send delegates; but at the later Synodical meetings—whether influenced by the present aspect of their own reunion I cannot venture to say—the Presbyteries were recommended to send delegates. The United and Cumberland branches acted favorably, at once, and are largely represented, although, oddly enough, the Old School delegates are said to outnumber those of any other by three to one. The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was invited to send delegates, as being Presbyterian in character though not in name, and although its General Synod at Geneva last May declined to appoint delegates, the Particular Synod of Philadelphia has done so. It is expected also that some of the Dutch (may one still use the honored, discarded term?) clergymen of New-York City would be here.

The attendance this morning is quite large, but the influence of the Convention is more apparent in the names than the number of delegates. The Old School sends Dr. Hodge and Dr. Robert Breckinridge, and the New School Dr. Henry B. Smith, three leading theologians; while also Drs. Hatfield, Booth, Fisher and Stearns come from New-York for the New School, and Drs. Monfort, Allison, Dixon and Yerkes are other prominent Old School men. The Cumberland Church is represented by such men as Dr. A. B. Miller, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. David Cooper, of Jefferson County, in this State; the Reformed Church by Drs. T. W. Wylie, W. T. Wylie and George H. Stuart, Esq., and the United Church by Drs. Harper and Scoulier, of Ohio, Rev. Messrs. David M. Dill and Wm. Davidson and Hon. William Francis. There are thus six branches of the Presbyterian Church represented. The actual number of delegates cannot yet be given with any certainty.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

The first gathering at a preliminary prayer meeting last evening was highly interesting. The body of the First Reformed Church was quite filled, mainly with clergymen and elders, and a few visitors occupied the galleries. The pastor of the Church, Rev. Theodore W. Wylie, D. D., occupied the chair. Several clergymen of the various branches sat on the platform on either side of him, among them Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of the Tract House in your vicinity. The congregation behaved as one might expect under such circumstances, to no small degree availing themselves of the Reformed Church custom of standing during prayer, to scan narrowly the faces of their neighbors and fellow-delegates. The exercises, which were mainly of prayer and general exhortation, were participated in by the Chairman, by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Sunday-school Missionary at the West; the well-known Father Chiniquy, of Canada fame, and several local clergymen. The tone of the gathering was one rather of penitence for past disagreements than of special petitions looking to definite courses of action now; a desire for spiritual unity, to precede organic unification. The remarks of Father Chiniquy were upon the relations of the Protestant Church to that of Rome. He said that it had been his experience, and he knew that thousands of priests felt as he had, that while the Roman Church was false and not of Christ, the Protestants were so divided that he had not known which way to turn. He felt that union between all these Presbyterian branches would lighten greatly the load on many a poor priest's troubled heart.

This morning an Elders' meeting was held at 9, and a general prayer-meeting at 10 o'clock. Mr. Chillaw presided at the latter, and there was a large attendance and much feeling. When at the close of the meeting, the Chairman alluded in some way to the venerable Robert Breckinridge as present, half the congregation arose to see that distinguished leader of the Old School Presbyterians. He led in prayer during the morning, and a more earnest, simple, acceptable representation of the general sentiment could hardly have been made.

BUSINESS.

Rev. W. W. Barr called the Convention to order at 11:40 A. M., and nominated that well-known and eminent Philadelphian, George H. Stuart, late President of the Christian Commission, as temporary Chairman. The vote was unanimously affirmative, as was also that on the nomination of Rev. Dr. Archibald as Secretary. Both of these gentlemen were afterward elected as the permanent occupants of those dignities.

Nothing was transacted at the morning session except the appointment of a Committee on Credentials and another on Permanent Organization, with exceptions for the two offices already filled. The Committee on Credentials is as follows, appointed from the Chair—both Committees being made of one Minister and one Elder from each branch of the Presbyterian Church represented.

Rev. J. K. Suydam, Chairman; James Peters, Esq., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., James B. Pinneo, Esq., New School Presbyterian Church; Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., Wm. Blair, M. D., Reformed Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Dixon, Wm. Rankin, Jr., Old School Presbyterian Church; Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., Robert Kerr, Esq., Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Rev. A. G. Wallace, R. C. Stuart, Esq., United Presbyterian Church.

The Committee on Permanent Organization are as follows:

Rev. George Duffield, and Elder ——, New School; Rev. Dr. Yerkes, Elder Robert Carter, Old School; Rev. M. Clark, Elder William Getty, United; Rev. Samuel Young, Elder J. C. McMillen, Reformed; Rev. J. W. Schenck, Elder James Peters, Dutch; Rev. Dr. Miller, Robert Kerr, Cumberland.

The hours for daily sessions were agreed upon, and the Convention then adjourned till 3 P. M., Dr. Breckinridge closing the session with prayer.

Fearful Then—But Satisfied Now.

On account of the prejudice I had against a one-thread machine, I was fearful at first that the seam of your machine would not be reliable. But I am satisfied now, that it is as much so as any; *for I have tested it thoroughly.* I am well pleased with my Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.—*Mrs. Thomas C. Magee, Magee's Corners, N. Y., May 14, 1867.*—*Adv.*

If You Want a Good

Light and Stylish Hat, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

One might search through a whole DRUG-STORE WITHOUT FINDING SUCH A RELIABLE REMEDY AS HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. IT SHOWS ITS WONDERFUL HEALING POWER ESPECIALLY IN CASES OF SECRETIONS ON THE LUNGS AND CHEST, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND BRONCHITIS. BESIDES BEING A PLEASANT DRINK, IT IS AN EXCELLENT TONIC, ESPECIALLY FOR LADIES. "I RECOMMEND IT TO MY COLLEAGUES AND TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE," WRITES A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN, DR. MED. SCHAEFFER OF ALLEGHANY, PENN., TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE AT THE DEPOT AND BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

"Honest Miles O'Reilly."—A Letter from Gen. Halpine says:

To the Supervisors of Gettysburgh Asylum:

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature, incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as Directors, but under which bill no action has been had from that time to this, and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

Genin's Hats and Furs.

Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants. Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

There are Perfumes, as there are Melodies that seem not merely to delight the sense, but to charm the soul. Supreme and matchless among these is PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." It cannot be described, for there is nothing in the whole realm of fragrance like it. The floral kingdom has never before yielded its equal.

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

"Look on this Picture, and then on That."

Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations of* our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

A Magnificent Sight, seen only once in a lifetime. Those sparkling, flashing diamonds, the finest collection in America, now on exhibition in BROWN & SPAULDING'S window, under the Metropolitan Hotel. They will be given away publicly on Feb. 22.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Crane—Fleming.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, Albert G. Crane to Mary Lisle, youngest daughter of Gilbert R. Fleming, Esq.

Cornell—Cammann.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Somerville, N. J., by Rev. F. F. Cornell, D. D., Frederick F. Cornell, Jr., to Emily, daughter of Elbert Cammann.

De Forest—De Shea.—On Monday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, J. L. Abbot, Esq., by Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Frederick L. De Forest to Julia De Shea, daughter of the late Gen. De Shea, of Mobile.

Henriques—Hendricks.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Clarence A. Henriques to Irene A., youngest daughter of the late Henry Hendricks.

Nathan—Hart.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Gratz Nathan to Dora, daughter of the late H. N. Hart, both of this City.

Smith—Manice.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., and Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith to Frances Isabella, daughter of the late De Forest Manice.

Tiemann—Ball.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, W. Frank Tiemann to Katherine Malcolm Ball.

Vedder—Wilkinson.—In the First Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., New-York, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Alexander M. Vedder, M. D., of Schenectady, N. Y., to Hannah M., youngest daughter of the late O. Wilkinson, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

Wilson—Brooks.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, at the Church of Our Saviour, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., Mr. Oren Wilson to Miss M. Emma Brooks, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

Winans—De Forest.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Jas. Wyckoff, William G. Winans, of New-York, to Mary T., daughter of John J. De Forest, Esq.

DIED.

Andrews.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, after a short but severe illness, Willie Edgar, youngest son of Edgar B. and Hannah O. Andrews, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 313 West 27th-st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

Bradford.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, at the residence of Prof. C. M. Nairne, Alexander Warfield Bradford, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family, the Judiciary and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Friday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Butler.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, after a long and painful illness, Cecilia Butler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, on Friday, Nov. 8, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, from 10 to 10:45.

Cornwell.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, George Cornwell, aged 76 years, President of the Highland National Bank of that city.

Funeral from St. George's Church, Newburgh, this day, (Friday,) the 8th inst., at 11 A. M.

Francis.—In Philadelphia, at the residence of his grandfather, Dr. Rene La Roche, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, Claude La Roche, only surviving child of Dr. Valentine Mott and Anna Mercer Francis, of New-York, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Foster.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, Leonie, only daughter of Van Wyck Foster, aged 22 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst.

Rodewald.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at Feldheim, Wimbledon Common, London, Mary Isabella, wife of Frederick Rodewald, and daughter of the late Gen. MacNeill, of New-York.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Smith.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, after a short illness, Frank Huston, only child of Frank and Mary Huston Smith, aged 4 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 7 South Portland-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Swackhamer.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, of typhoid fever, Hon. Conrad Swackhamer, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Fort Washington, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot at 12:30 from 30th-st.

White.—At Cherry Valley, on Thursday, Oct. 31, Helen W., daughter of David L. and the late Helen P. White, of this City, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Wells.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, near New-Brunswick, N. J., Julian Lawrence Wells, infant son of John and Grace T. Wells, aged 4 months.

Funeral will take place from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, at 3 P. M. this day, (Friday,) 8th inst.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 199.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 4, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Central Park, stout built, dark brown hair, little gray, brown mustache, five feet nine inches high. Dressed as follows: Black cloth coat, black vest, with white spots, dark checked pants, good boots, merino underclothes, muslin shirt, plaited bosom. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY,
AT 9½ O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
THE GREAT NEW FAMILY PAPER,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
Contains THREE GREAT STORIES:
THREE GREAT STORIES:
THREE GREAT STORIES:
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
By Augustin Daly.
AWAITING THE SIGNAL,
AWAITING THE SIGNAL,
AWAITING THE SIGNAL,
By Scott R. Sherwood.
UNDER THE HARROW,
UNDER THE HARROW,
UNDER THE HARROW,
By P. Hamilton Myers.
CHARMING SKETCHES BY
MARY KYLE DALLAS AND OTHERS.
WILD FOREST ADVENTURES.
AMUSING ANECDOTES, EDITORIALS, &c. &c.

In places where there is no Newsdealer THE FIRESIDE COMPANION can be obtained by subscription.

Terms $3 a year, in advance.

GEO. MUNRO & CO.,
No. 137 William-st., New-York.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

VIGOR OF LIFE.

Beauty of complexion, clear skin, secured to all who use the R. R. RESOLVENT, containing SARSAPARILLIAN. One bottle of this medicine contains more of the active principles of cure than ten bottles of the largest size Sarsaparillian bottles in vogue. A few doses of Resolvent restores the vigor of life to the weak, feeble and impaired constitution. Price $1, at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSE WOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. SCHENCK WILL NOT BE
Professionally in New-York until TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

All have full directions, and are all three required in most cases of Lung Disease.

The Mandrake Pills cleanse the Stomach and Liver.

The Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and causes good digestion.

When these organs are restored to a healthy condition a good appetite follows, and good blood is made with the food.

The Pulmonic Syrup soothes the lungs, causing easy expectoration, equalizing the circulation of the blood, and if the patient does not take cold, bad cases of Consumption can be cured; and Dr. SCHENCK would here distinctly state that there is nothing in his medicines that will increase the liability to take cold, but would impress upon all who have weak lungs, the fact that every slight cold renders their chance for ultimate recovery more doubtful.

It is not absolutely necessary to see Dr. SCHENCK, (unless the patient desires an examination with the Respirometer, in order to learn the exact condition of the lungs.) The directions for using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are so explicit that no one need make a mistake. Medicines may be had at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st. Advice free. Examination with Respirometer, $5.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,

Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.

New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

Napkin Rings, Dessert Knives, Pie Knives, Fruit Knives, Soup and Gravy Ladles, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES!
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES!

In order to reduce our stock, which is very large and choice, the entire stock offered at greatly reduced prices until Jan. 1.

MEEKS' Furniture Warerooms, No. 686 Broadway.

HASTINGS WINE.

This wine, made by Rowley Bros., at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., may be procured from them, or at the fruit-store of LOTON & MURPHY, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN RICH CUT GLASS, FIRE GILT or BRONZE; also a full assortment of cheaper varieties.
FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND FANCY GOODS.

A selection of choice ALABASTER GROUPS, STATUARY and OIL PAINTINGS, imported direct from Italy, just opened. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—LET THOSE WHO languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by ALEX. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; and in New-York, by Druggists generally.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, and for the German States via Hamburg per steamer CIMBRIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 266 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOICES OF THE BORDER.

Comprising "Songs of the Field," "Songs of the Bower," and "Indian Melodies."

By Col. G. W. Patten, United States Army.

"At the present time Col. Patten is emphatically the poet of the Regular Army. Who does not remember Koerner's "Sword Song?" We did not expect to find a poem so worthy of being placed by the side of that sounding trumpet blast of poetry as is Col. Patten's "Song of the Sword."

"There is true inspiration in that song. It stirs the blood like the roll of drums beating to battle, and its music is clear and strong and sonorous as the rallying call of the trumpet."—*New-York Citizen, (Miles O'Reilly.)*

"The reader will be rejoiced to find here many a gem that has long done service in albums, souvenirs, speakers and readers, and with no less pleasure he will see now restored to its rightful ownership many a graceful and vigorous melody which has long been floating anonymously in the gulf stream of song."—*Home Journal.*

"All the poems are marked with sweetness and pathos. Beautifully printed, they come before us as a pearl in a fit casket."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

Fine tinted paper. Price $2. First edition nearly exhausted.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—PHYSIOLOGICAL Essays for Young Men, by an eminent Physician, for twenty years at the head of one of the principal Charities of America: sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address BANK, BOX P., Philadelphia, Penn.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE

Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.

LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—Cheapest bookstore in the world. Catalogue No. 17 just published, free.
100,000 old books on hand at your price.
5,000 English books, history, &c., at our price.
1,000 stereoscopic pictures, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st. below Beekman.

"TWO MONTHS GOOD READING FREE."—New subscribers to the Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1868 will get November and December Nos. of this year FREE. Only $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

NOV 1867

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111½	111⅞	Gold	139	139⅛
Coupon, 1881	112	112⅛	June 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	107		July 7.30	105½	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅞	105⅞	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119½	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
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10-40 Cou.	100⅝	101			

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
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and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
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BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
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Buy and Sell all issues of
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AT MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 7, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $7 16 DIFFERENCE.
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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

$100,000.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment. WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the overdue coupons from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted) that matured on the first days of July, 1861, January, 1862, July, 1862, January, 1863, and July, 1863, (five coupons in all,) will be paid on presentation at this bank, accompanied by schedules stating the numbers of the bonds and name of railroad to which issued.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.
By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.
The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two per Cent., in gold, out of the net earnings of this Company for the three months ending 31st ult., payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 South-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst.
EDWARD KAVANAGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock.
WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.
GEORGE F. [illegible]ADISH, President.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an election for Trustees of the Bruen Manufacturing Company at the office of said Company, No. 679 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1867. Said Trustees to serve until the next annual election. Polls open from 2 till 4 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,181 76, being more than double the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
Bearing Six per Cent. interest in lawful money.

Regarded by Savings and other institutions as the most desirable of all the Government Securities.
For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, Nov. 6, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of November proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from Monday, the 11th inst., until the 13th of November.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, old Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, old Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, at the Banking House, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 12 noon.
C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

FOR SALE—THE CONTROLLING INTEREST in a National Bank, situated in a very desirable and beautiful part of this State, not far distant from this City, thoroughly established and having a good line of deposits, (which is increasing yearly,) and of undoubted credit. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Responsible and reliable parties only, and none but principals, can be treated with. For particulars address J. M. E., Box No. 195 Times Office, giving real name and address, which will be regarded as confidential.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of TEN CENTS per share, payable at this office on the 18th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 18th inst., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.
2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.
5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.
6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.
7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.
8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.
9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.
10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.
12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.
2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.
3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth to Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.
4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.
5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.
6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 130 feet easterly therefrom.
7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Crystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.
9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.
10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.
11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.
12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.
13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.
15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; also both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PAPER-MILL FOREMAN IN one of the best book and news mills in this country, a middle-aged man of capacity, energy and integrity, who thoroughly understands the making of such paper in all its departments, especially on the machine, and who has had experience in the management of help. Only first-class men noticed, and such are invited to communicate full particulars of experience and expectations. Address PAPER, Box No. 1,784 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER MALE OR FEMALE, to canvass New-York City or the country in order to obtain subscribers for some exquisite works of art. They are religious in their character, and of the highest excellence in their design and execution, and will find sale among the most refined and cultivated classes of society. None but persons of genteel address and intelligence need apply. Terms very liberal. Address Mrs. J. A. OERTEL, No. 19 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS AT THE OFFICE of the Journal of Commerce, No. 76 Beaver-st.; permanent situations at $25 for weekly hands and 52 cents for piece-work.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for a Southern periodical. Apply to A. HANFORD, No. 34 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY TO DISTRIBUTE circulars; wages $3. A. G. FOWLER, No. 3 Ann-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW SELF-lighting Gas Burner; a rare chance for enterprising men. No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly.
Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, [illegible] corner 14th-st., 715 8th av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (English,) the only occupants of a house situated in East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., wish to rent to gentlemen without board, first floor consisting of large bedroom and parlor, and a front bedroom on third floor, with every convenience; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,026 Post-office.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A GOOD ROOM (SECOND floor) and excellent board may be had by a gentleman and wife who appreciate a comfortable, quiet home more than style; terms $40 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address R., Box No. 4,553 Post-office.

TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS COMMUNICATING, can be made in parlor and bedroom, with gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; delightfully situated on Lexington-av., Murray Hill, with or without board. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address B. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A handsomely furnished front room on second floor, to a gentleman and wife of refined habits, or to two gentlemen; also, a nicely furnished hall bedroom. Inquire at No. 353 West 28th-st., east of 9th-av.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a pleasant room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife of refined habits, or two gentlemen; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 522 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A GERMAN LADY, A RESIDENT OF this City for some years, wishes to meet with a private family where her tuition in music, French or German would be considered an equivalent for her board. Address J. G., Box No. 190 Times Office.

A FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON the second floor with pantries, with good board, where all the comforts of a home can be had. Also, a room suitable for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Call for a few days at No. 185½ Forsyth-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NEAR THE WALL-ST. ferry; furnished or unfurnished rooms on second floor, with good board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 38 Joralemon-st.

BOARDING.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with hot and cold water, fire, gas and board for two; $20 and $25 a week, and hall rooms $8, in the first-class house No. 308 East 15th-st., two doors below 2d-av.

BOARDING—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO couples and a few single gentlemen can find a pleasant home in a private family; references exchanged. Address ELLIS, Box No. 1,064 New-York Post-office.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bath, gas, &c., may be had by a first-class gentleman, at $8 per week. Inquire at No. 33 East 27th-st.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE SOUTHERN family have a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without private table; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 38 East 16th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, and a large front room on the fourth floor to let with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE gentlemen can find very pleasant rooms at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; house and location first-class.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentlemen, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms at No. 78 1st-place, Brooklyn; the best of references given.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, (private table if desired,) elegant second floor, to a family of adults. Address L., Box No. 3,552 Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor; newly furnished; none but gentlemen of refinement, culture and integrity need apply. Address ADVERTISER, Station D, New-York.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY LOCATED near Hoffman House will let one or two large and pleasant rooms, with or without breakfast; reference required. Address Box No. 3,866 Post-office.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS FOR THE Winter will find a pleasant home in a quiet family, second story, front room and hall bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate. Call at 323 West 19th-st.

WANTED—FOR A LADY, A ROOM WITH board, on the second floor, in the neighborhood of Madison-av. and 28th-st. Direct, with particulars, S. F., Morristown, N. J.

ELEGANT ROOMS—NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board or private table, at No. 70 (old No.) East 15th-st. Location desirable; all modern improvements; references.

A FAMILY FROM THE COUNTRY HAVing taken the house No. 52 West 15th-st., would like to let the entire second floor, with board; also, one single room on the third floor.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 230 West 11th-st., near 4th-st., will let, with board, a large, pleasant room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 195 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, one single room, well furnished, with first-class board, to responsible and permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 140, NEW NO. 240 EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 149 WEST 44TH-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished front room on second floor for gentleman and wife; also single room for a gentleman with board; references exchanged.

NO. 68 IRVING-PLACE—SECOND FLOOR, front; handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c., en suite or singly. Also, two rooms, fourth floor, front, to adults, with board. House first class.

NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a private family; breakfast and dinner if desired.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Pleasant rooms to let with board.

NO. 85 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Rooms with board, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board for two persons, a large front room on third floor, southern exposure, in a small family.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, a handsomely furnished room, on the second floor, in a private house.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Broadway, pleasant rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE, ELEGantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements. Private table only.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 194 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, furnished, either en suite or separately, with first-class board.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let to gentlemen.

TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms with board in private family. Price, $8 to $15. No. 64 West 32d-st.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON third floor, with or without board, in a private family. No. 68 Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITAble for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; with or without board. No. 1,179 Broadway.

A BACK PARLOR, HALL-ROOM CONnecting, and two small rooms to let together, with or without board, at No. 39 West 12th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A genteel family, may be obtained at No. 212 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, breakfast if required, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

A STUDENT OF DIVINITY WANTS board in a private family in exchange for tuition. Address L. A. MITCHELL, Gen. Seminary, 20th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bath, gas, &c.; may be had by a first-class gentleman at $8 per week. Inquire at 33 East 27th-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET IN a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 271 West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT unfurnished rooms and board for about $30; references. Address V. H., Box No. 5,571 Post-office.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suite, to let without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM ON SECOND floor; handsomely furnished; on Madison-av. Address B. C., Box No. 769 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board at No. 50 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 28th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, for gentlemen only. No. 273 3d-av., corner 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR DARK-BROWN horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, very handsome, with great style and action; warranted sound and kind in every particular; price $1,500. Can be seen at No. 117 East 22d-st., (new number.)

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—I HAVE just received sixty carriages that must be sold cheap for cash; several second-hand top and open buggies and family carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO DISPOSE of their horses and carriages can find ready sale by applying at the Carriage Repository, No. 341 3d-av., above 25th-st. F. BELLOWS.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES, 17 hands, property of a gentleman gone South; will be sold together or separate at half cost, at Excelsior Stables, No. 1,305 Broadway.

COUPE FOR SALE.—ONE IN EXCELLENT order can be purchased at a great sacrifice. Price $500. Call at CHARLES BEARDSLEY'S, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.

TWO OR MORE BOX STALLS TO LET with or without board. A few more horses can be boarded at $30 a month, at the new stable Nos. 158 and 160 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

ARMY BLANKETS, NEW, $2. GOVERNment wagons, tents, cart wagons, truck covers, mule collars, harness, army clothing, McClellan saddles, guns, pistols, sabres. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.

Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, ON MURRAY HILL, an elegant brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, located on 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house furnished in the most costly and complete manner; ready for immediate occupancy. Price $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. The brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order and elegantly furnished; price $35,000; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; lot 25x103 feet; leasehold, with rear lot 25x100 feet in fee, on which is a first-class stable and dwelling; possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOTIA stone house, No. 175 11th-av., next to 22d-st.; moderate size, thoroughly well built, with every convenience; will be sold for $17,000, with immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class brown-stone English basement No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. House 20 feet wide, elegantly decorated and frescoed in oil; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front, in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE FOR sale or to let, with one adjoining: location beautiful. Inquire on premises, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 30x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE FOR SALE—IN 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES; situated six miles from Peekskill and three-quarters of a mile from Shrub Oak, overlooking Lake Mohegan, Westchester County, New-York; fruit of all kinds; house, &c., in good order; farm, stock, &c., $15,000; will exchange for Brooklyn property. For particulars apply to W. ROAKE, Shrub Oak, or J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD—OPPOsite New-York, and within 40 minutes of Wall-st., an elegant city and country residence, with a fine water front on East River, with extensive views; large, handsome house, with all necessary outbuildings, boat-house, bathing-house, &c., &c.; about two acres of land, beautifully laid out. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

1,000 ACRES IN ONE PLOT ON THE PALISADES, CLOSTER, N. J.—Three miles river front, splendid building sites, scenery unsurpassed, only $250 per acre. Particulars of E. RUCKMAN, Closter, N. J.; or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house in Jersey City; lot 16.8x75 feet; price $4,500; $2,000 can remain on mortgage; excellent location; seven rooms; gas, water, &c.; ten minutes from ferries. Apply on the premises, No. 243 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE and building lots at Plainfield, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M., on premises. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock, returning at 4. Further particulars at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.; or of Dr. YOUNG, on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, PLOT OF GROUND, 140x100, with a nice two-story and attic house, built in the very best manner, with two-story extension; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO LET.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LESSEES—UNION-SQUARE.—To lease on Broadway, west side, one of the most prominent corners on the square, and will be improved by the owner; is eminently adapted for a large first-class retail establishment, a family hotel, or restaurant. The property is extra wide and the light wholly unexceptionable.

Also, to lease, near Morrisania, a gentleman's residence complete, barns, outbuildings, &c.

For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house, No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT favorite resort of merchants, in Canal-st., near Broadway, large newly-finished stores through to Walker-st., with showrooms, lofts and offices fronting on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. Excellently situated for jobbers.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor in a private house on 10th-st., near Broadway; none but gentlemen of refinement, honesty and strict integrity need address ADVERTISER, Station D, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 48 2D-place, South Brooklyn, very pleasant location; a family will board with occupants if desired. Call at the house, No. 48 2d-place, Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 47TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av., floors of 4 and 6 rooms, with Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent $20 to $28. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 39th-st., corner 1st-av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent by a private family; central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING, No. 19 Union-square; thirty-three rooms; all newly painted and papered and in thorough repair. J. R. TERRY, on the premises, or No. 409 Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED THIRD-STORY OF house No. 20 East 14th-st., by the month, until Spring; water, gas, &c.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER—A FULLY furnished house near 5th-av.; $1,000 per month. Address Box No. 122 Post-office.

STORES TO LET—NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, ground floor and first floor; also upper part of house. WM. H. FIELD, No. 90 Cedar-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable in 18th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live à la carte.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 29th-st. The Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO CELEBRATES divine services on SUNDAYS at 11½ A. M., in Spanish, and at 7½ P. M. in English, in the Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seats free. HENRY C. RILEY, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of McDougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY. Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel D. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 65 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY wishing to receive instruction in landscape painting desires to find an artist who will give lessons in that department of art; joining a class would be desirable. Address A. N. M., Evening Post office, stating name, terms and place of studio.

A LADY SPEAKING GERMAN, FRENCH and Prussian wishes to secure a situation in an American family, where she may give lessons for her board; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,870 Post-office.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and possessing the highest City references, desires to obtain pupils at their residences; instructs in the English branches, Latin, French and music. Address Miss S. E. C., Station G.

A FORMER PRINCIPAL OF A SEMINARY desires the charge of two or three young ladies at her home, or would engage as governess. Address Mr. PERKINS, No. 342 East 17th-st., New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 164 Times Office.

MR. W. M. ROWLAND, A GRADUATE of Harvard, and experienced in teaching, desires to prepare one or two pupils for College; excellent references will be given. Address No. 37 Lafayette-place.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and drawing, by a lady artist. Cards and reference to E. Dechaux, No. 594 Broadway.

WANTED—TEACHING OR COPYING. Address MISS M. H. S., No. 333 West 30th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange wishes to form a connection with some person or house of respectability and capital for the transaction of stock and brokerage business; unexceptionable references can be furnished as to character and ability. Address H. O., Box 5,254 Post-office.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM-TELEGRAPH.—Patent for California and several other States is for sale. For full particulars, and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the Office, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters, tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 290 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or as general housework servant, by a very trusty, capable and reliable girl; is neat, economical and industrious, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; is highly recommended, and will hire for moderate wages. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A first-class family; understands meats, poultry, fish and game, and all kinds of soups, pastry, jelly and ice cream, and is a good baker of bread; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress; would do chamber work; would go in the country; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or to perform chamberwork and do fine washing; best City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women in the same house; one as first-class waitress; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing; understands fluting; has the very best of City reference for five years from last place. Inquire at No. 14 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper or nursery governess; is competent to take the entire charge of a large family; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—WORK BY A RESPECTABLE WOman; is a first-rate laundress; is very neat and clean, and has no objection to go out nursing an invalid or ladies; is very useful around the house; best of City references given. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 240 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid, or parlormaid; no objections to a pretty large family in the City, or gentleman's family in the country; good City reference. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and family seamstress work by the week or month; can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 301 East 31st-st., northeast corner of 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 336 East 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in the best manner; the best reference given as to capability and character. Call for two days at No. 131 9th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 270 East 10th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF experience a situation as nurse and seamstress and assist in housekeeping; can cut and fit; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 520 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as infant's nurse, or to bring up a child by hand, or could nurse a baby; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; has the very best of references from the best of families. Can be seen at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 26, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 136 West 41st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook as head cook; can take entire charge of any large establishment; is also a first-class housekeeper; best City reference for a number of years. Call at No. 349 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as chambermaid in a private family, or to wait on an old lady and gentleman; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,249 Broadway, in store.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of grown children and make herself useful; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has a boy 9 years old; would like to have him with her; moderate wages; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 438 East 14th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is capable of hearing the children's lessons if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant woman, as seamstress and ladies' maid in a first-class family; can cut and fit dresses; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 662 3d-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman of long experience; has had the entire care of infants; understands bringing up by the bottle; best City references. Call or address No 161 West 24th-st., two flights of stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family or boarding-house; good both; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do housework; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing; fifteen months' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has no objection to going in the country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 192 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, with good reference, in a private family or nice boarding-house; as a good cook, and to work at the laundry work if required. Call on or address COOK, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a very respectable woman; understands fluting and all kinds of fine washing; best City testimonials. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW PRIvate families and gentlemen by a competent person. Call at No. 334 East 33d-st. Can be well recommended.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; can bring up a baby by hand or the bottle; has lived with respectable families in this City. Apply at No. 108 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City references. Call at No. 58 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable female with the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT middle-aged woman as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; can give ten years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 115 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a situation to work by the day in a private family; can operate on a sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a most excellent sewer, or wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 221 (new No.) West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse, by a widow lady, to take the charge of a baby from its birth; good City references given. Call at No. 131 9th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 429 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing; 2 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 487 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHwoman a situation as housekeeper; a comfortable home more than high wages. Call at No. 4 Marion-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid; is a good dressmaker and understands hair-dressing; has the best of reference from respectable families in Europe. Call at 10 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; good City testimonials can be given. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN DESIRES TO have gentlemen's and families' washing; gentlemen's repairing will be done if required; terms moderate. Address No. 208 West 19th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as child's nurse; no objections to travel to any part of the South; satisfactory reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 125 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as first-class laundress; the other as cook; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 346 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; can give good City references. Call at No. 106 East 30th-st., for two days, at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a young girl; best City references. Call at No. 128 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Scotchman of long experience and undoubted qualification; the best of City recommendations. Call or address H. S., No. 73 West 18th-st., (private stable.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl to take care of grown children and seamstress; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 325 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as a first-class chambermaid and plain sewer, and will assist in the washing. The very best of City reference can be given at 45 3d-av., two doors from 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 310 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; can take the place of laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid or waitress, a situation; is willing and obliging; can do plain sewing; wishes a steady home for the Winter. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid by a Protestant girl in a first-class private family; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 386 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations, one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at 3 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A WIDOW AND her daughter, aged 11 years, the mother to cook, wash and iron, the daughter to be generally useful; reference. Apply at 85 Greenwich-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to assist as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference. 3 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who understands game and soups; has lived in the best families in the City. Call at 158 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young German woman with a perfectly healthy breast. To be seen at No. 43 West Houston-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Call at 4 Jane-st.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A GIRL WITH GOOD references, who can wash and iron well, desires a situation to do housework; can milk, &c.; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class references; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call or address J. S., at A. B. Miller's stable, No. 118 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman; he is a single man, trustworthy and competent; has a thorough knowledge of the City; leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a practical gardener, and understands the care of horses, and would oversee a farm if desired; wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; big wages not expected; good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, BY a Protestant young man, a situation to make himself useful; take care of horses, drive, or any other work; good City reference; does not expect high wages. Call or address ANDREW, No. 111 West 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class single man; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 25th-st., in the carriage factory, or note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; has lived 4½ years in his last place; highest recommendations given. Call or address R. P., No. 620 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN some respectable business in City or country; has three years' reference from A. T. Stewart. Any firm wishing a steady man may apply to M. DELANEY, No. 95 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, to go any distance in the country, as driver, porter, or to do work of any kind; understands German and English thoroughly. Address W. HARMAN, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man of long experience, having the highest references for knowledge of his business; he is well schooled in fruits and flowers under glass. Apply at Messrs. REID & BUIST, florists, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer, who truly understands his business, and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A small private family by a respectable young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address W. C., No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as coachman and groom, or footman, in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended by former employers. Apply at No. 390 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st. for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unquestionable City reference. Can be seen at 338 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging. Address M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a good groom and competent young man. Call at VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; no objection to the country; best reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man a situation as coachman; is competent in every respect. Call or address A. W., Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN private family a situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 17th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper or copyist in either English or German language. Address C. P., No. 57 8th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a place for a competent and faithful American as coachman. Address Box No. 4,675 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man with good reference. Apply at No. 88 Front-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—L. B. HUTCHINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.
LUDLOW, PATTON & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
Nov. 7, 1867.

L. B. HUTCHINSON will continue the stock commission business at No. 74 Broadway.
Nov. 7, 1867.

THE FIRM OF HERBERT & CO., Jersey City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILBUR F. HERBERT.
JOHN T. DAVIS.
R. CHARLTON MITCHELL.
The name of the firm will be signed in liquidation by R. CHARLTON MITCHELL or W. F. HERBERT.
Dated JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1867.
NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the Banking and Brokerage business, at No. 27 Wall-st., under the name and firm of MURRAY & CHENEY.
B. MURRAY, JR.
E. D. CHENEY.

SHIPPING.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK..........Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......Dec. 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA..........Nov. 6
TARIFA..........Nov. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN. First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold. The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $343 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 28 Broadway. E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
United States mail steamship MOUNT VERNON will sail for above ports from Pier No. 21 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without [illegible] at New-Orleans. [illegible]
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York. WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Tuesday, 5th, A. M., until Saturday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28, 1867.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. MCCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYON, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights by this line always low, FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will sail on the 16th inst.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 289 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 25 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK (BAYVILLE) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. R. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3:45 P. M., and foot of 30th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville).

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M., for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY under such auspices as must secure happiness, hence he seeks a refined lady, possessing sterling qualities of head and heart, and well situated pecuniarily. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be demonstrated by addressing RASSELAS, Station D.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 25 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON GRAMERCY PARK AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
ON EAST 21ST-ST.—The four-story brown-stone front English basement house and lot No. 149 East 21st-st., north side, between Lexington and 3d avs.; size, 16.6x65; lot ½ block in depth. The house contains all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. The location is desirable and the neighborhood unexceptionable. This property has an interest in and enjoys all the privileges of Gramercy Park. For maps and particulars and permits to view the house, (from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,) apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, on Pier — East River, for account of whom it may concern:
2,100 BOXES FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
Balance of the lot saved from steamer *Amsterdam*.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE LOTS AND EXTENSIVE WATER RIGHT ON 12TH-AV. AND 55TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
12TH-AV. AND 55TH-ST.—22 lots and gores on north side of 55th-st., 250 feet west of 11th-av., together with the valuable water right and land under water in front of said lots, and extending to bulkhead line, being 100 feet west of 12th-av., comprising in all about 44 lots.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

THE HONORABLE HUDSONS BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtomh29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtod27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. de28-lawtoja31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. fe1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtode26

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell, by order of the executors of WM. C. HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867,
the strictly first-class five-story brick brown-stone trimmed store and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st., being 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. Title perfect and no incumbrance, rented to May 1, 1869. Terms very easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
by order of the executors of JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 185 East Broadway, beginning 25 feet east of Rutgers-st., and opposite the intersection of Canal-st. and East Broadway; size 25x80x100. This is one of the few pieces of property in that neighborhood held in fee. Rented to May 1, 1868. Terms easy.
ALSO,
By order of the executors of the estate of the late John Haggerty, Esq., at the same time and place.
The farm and country seat of John Haggerty, deceased, known as
SPRING LAWN,
situated at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., containing 84 894-1000 acres. Land in the highest state of cultivation, having been the residence of the owner for many years. The improvements are mansion-house, carriage-house, poultry yard, icehouse, green-house, farm-house, barns, wagon-house, corncribs, cow stables, &c., &c.
This property borders for a long distance on the East River, and is subdivided into twelve lots, all of which are capable of being converted into villa sites. About eighteen acres of woodland, and surrounded by first-class places belonging to well-known citizens of New-York, such as Stewart Brown, Esq., Brown, Bros. & Co., John Cryder, Esq., and others.
The last named property will be offered only at the very low put-up-price of $62,500.
Terms very easy. Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers, HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.
Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.
The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit:

1,150,000 pounds iron,	100,000 pounds steel, assorted
3,000 pounds copper,	10,000 pounds chains, assorted,
1,000 pounds copper bottoms,	15,000 bolts,
1,000 pounds lead,	1,000 stove feet,
500,000 pounds horse-shoes,	5,000 broom handles,
500,000 pounds mule-shoes,	500 lamp chimneys,
600 empty bottles,	500 pieces lampwick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, sash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, fire brick, &c., &c.
Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber:

5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank,	3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank,	
42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank,	12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank,	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. MCFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.
In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 8 and 9,
At 7 o'clock P. M.:
CATALOGUE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY, containing an assortment of books in various departments of literature, history, poetry, the drama, fiction, &c. Also, a number of books in the French language, and a very large quantity of engravings. Catalogues ready.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, and following days,
At 7 o'clock P. M. each day,
A very large and valuable COLLECTION OF BOOKS, among which are some very rare and valuable. Catalogues ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—Will be sold THIS DAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway: The entire furniture of a large house removed from 39th-st., embracing all the parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, china and glassware, plated ware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, two pier mirrors, two parlor suites, curtains and cornices, best hair mattresses, mahogany, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, sewing-machine, Plimpton bedstead, library table, centre and extension tables, and about twenty loads other furniture sent in for this sale. There are about 60 or 70 carpets in this sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a fine assortment of furniture, carriages, sleighs, &c. Catalogues at sale, which is absolute.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CAROLINE BARMORE, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL BARMORE, defendant. Summons.—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 84 Franklin-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 84 Franklin-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 7th of November, 1867. n8-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM J. DOVALE and LEANDER L. OLIVER against JAMES M. RICHARDSON. Summons to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above named Court, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1867,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from Dec. 31, 1866, besides costs of this action.
MATHEWS & BETTS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1867. law6tF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. Orders received at Manhattan Gas Company's office, corner Irving-place and 15th-st., and at Coke office, corner Avenue C and 15th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-NIGHT—DON CARLOS.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 8, at 8, for the first time, Schiller's celebrated Drama, DON CARLOS.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK—COUNTESS EBOLI.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9, at 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE.
DEBORAH.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY, to all parts of the house—no reserved seats.
Doors open at 12 M.; to commence at 1.
NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE OPERA.
Full notice will be given of the first performance of Gounod's celebrated new Opera, ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF BOTH THE OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC COMPANIES.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT with the most fashionable audiences.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
La Grande Duchesse..........Mlle. Tostee
Fritz..........Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul..........Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck..........Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum..........Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog..........Mons. Valter
Nepomuc..........Mons. Monier
Wanda..........Mlle. de Felcourt
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the latest production of A. Dumas, Jr., now the great dramatic sensation in Paris, for the first time in America,
"LES IDEES DE MME. AUBRAY."
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7½.

SEVENTH REGIMENT (N. G.) BAND CONCERTS.
SEVENTH SEASON.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1867.
SEASON TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED OF Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Peter J. Bogert, hat-store, Nos. 416 and 615 Broadway; J. C. Rushton, druggist, No. 1,117 Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Brower Brothers, stationers, No. 295 Broadway, and C. S. Grafulla, at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 118 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SCARLET WOOL
AND
HEAVY SILK
UNDERGARMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FANCY CASHMERE HOSE
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.
A complete assortment, embracing
FINE MEDIUM AND COMMON,
of every desirable size and quality at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LARGE STOCK OF ARMY BLANKETS CHEAP.
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

S. CANTRELL,
LADIES' THICK WINTER BOOTS $3 PER PAIR.
SLIGHTLY SOILED.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

SILK, CASHMERE AND MERINO
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CALAL-ST.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25.
Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS AT
RICHARD GREEN'S,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

HORSE BLANKETS.
HORSE BLANKETS in FINE MEDIUM and COMMON QUALITIES, from $2 25 each and UPWARD, EMBRACING SOME VERY FINE ONES AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

SILK, CLOTH AND KID
GLOVES,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

MILLINERY.

FURS AND BONNETS AT HALF THE PRICE others charge. Children's hats and mourning bonnets, theatre bonnets, black velvet bonnets. L. BINNS' Premium Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1867.
REWARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Metropolitan Police, held this day, it was resolved, that a reward of five hundred dollars ($500) will be paid from "The Metropolitan Reward Fund" to any person or persons who shall furnish information that shall lead to the detection, arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of felonious homicide, in causing the death of CLEMENT CURTIN, conductor of the Belt Railroad, who died on the 3d of September last, from injuries inflicted by malicious persons, on the 21st of August previous, at about 7 o'clock P. M., near Bellevue Hospital. THOS. C. ACTON, President.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE farm of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a very dark bay COLT, shading on the brown, four years old, long tail, no white on him, about 16 hands high. Whoever will give information respecting him or return him to the subscriber at Morrisania, will receive the above reward. ALEX. BATHGATE.

$5 REWARD.—STOLEN OR STRAYED from No. 41 5th-av., a white DOG, with brown spots. The above reward will be paid to any one returning him as above.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & COBLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Two performances in the lecture-room each day, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
The management beg to announce the inauguration of a brief season of
LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
commencing with Westland Marston's beautiful drama, entitled
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE PRIDE OF BIRTH,
produced with new scenery, new costumes, new effects.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
the first ever captured alive.
An extensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THE FLORENCES. THE FLORENCES.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF INSHAVOGUE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THRICE MARRIED.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN and the SNEEZING SONG.
SATURDAY MATINEE—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
MONDAY—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR,
THE GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO.
RESERVED SEATS FOR SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the accomplished Parisian equestrienne,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
IN HER GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE ACT.
First week of the latest Parisian novelty,
LES NAINS GROTESQUES.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
GREATEST COMBINATION
OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
from all parts of the world, ever brought together in this country, in singularly diversified,
NOVEL AND STARTLING FEATS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c.; children, 50c. Begins at 8.
ON MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11,
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
JOSEPH PFAU,
JOSEPH PFAU,
the only successful rival of the renowned Leotard, will make his first appearance in America in his
ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated lecture on *Temperance* at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, for the benefit of the Working Women's Protective Union. Tickets may be had at all the principal music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Price, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

DECKER BROTHERS,
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
ONLY DECKER PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.
The public are repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE 2, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF grand, square and upright piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER, PROFESSOR OF Music. Address Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, Piano Warerooms.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

H. O'FARRELL.—CARPETS.—A STILL further reduction of 15 per cent. in the price of English Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets. Compare the following list with Broadway or any other store in the City: English Brussels, $1 40 per yard; all-wool ingrain, 75c. to 85c.; super power-looms, $1 to $1 25. Oil-cloth from 50c. upward. New Stores, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and over half a million dollars' worth of parlor, bed-room and office furniture, at equally low prices, around the corner, at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining. All goods warranted as represented.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8,
will be presented the successful Drama entitled
HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY, Nov. 9, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, THE HONEYMOON.
TUESDAY, Nov. 12, HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
The cast of the above plays will contain the names of the following artists: Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. George Holland, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss C. Carman and others.
A series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
now in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
before her departure for Havana per steamship, in which she is to embark on the 21st of November, will give in New-York
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20.
Sale of seats commences TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Miss FANNY B. PRICE
FANCHON.
FRIDAY BENEFIT and positively last appearance.
No performance on Saturday, the stage being required for the production of NORWOOD on MONDAY, Nov. 11, in which the WORRELL SISTERS will appear.
Box book now open.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT OF
MISS BLANCHE CHAPMAN.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
SHYLOCK..........Mr. LEFFINGWELL
GRATIANO..........Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN
ALSO, CINDERELLA.
CLORINDA..........Mr. LEFFINGWELL

STEINWAY HALL.
SEASON OF 1867-68.
SERIES OF GRAND ORATORIOS.
Mr. L. F. Harrison begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of Six Grand Oratorios, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, on the following dates:
THURSDAY, Nov. 28..........THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12..........SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25..........THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23..........THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20..........JUDAS MACCABAEUS.
THURSDAY, March 19..........ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima-Donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA,
and the grand chorus of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Subscription Tickets for the Six Oratorios, including Reserved Seats, $5.
Can be obtained at all the Music Stores. Ticket office No. 112 Broadway; Irving and Steinway Halls.

STEINWAY HALL.
SIXTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director
With the following artists:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.
Fourth appearance of this highly-successful Contralto.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER,
the celebrated Pianist,
together with
Signor ABELLA,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.

THE "PILGRIM,"
Corner Broadway and 13th-st. SIXTH WEEK, and great success of the noblest Religious Entertainment in the world.
COL. BALLING'S LAST AND BEST COMPOSITION,
"THE RIVER OF DEATH,"
is just completed, and is now added to the already magnificent series. Several important additions to the
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE
will be brought out at the same time, making it the most beautiful and impressive spectacle ever presented.
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES, AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

ATTENTION.
ATTENTION.
ATTENTION.
C. DUCREUX, No. 93 Elizabeth-st., the patentee and inventor of the new apparatus for detaching instantaneously, running away horses from carriages, will give an exhibition of the said invention with his phaeton, on SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 9, at the northern entrance of the Central Park, (110th-st.) All interested in this useful invention are respectfully invited. N. B.—For information apply at Adams & Cane's carriage warerooms, No. 684 Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL.
MONDAY, Nov. 4, and four following nights, at 8 o'clock.
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "MRS. BROWN."
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
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GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—C. H. Rivers' new rooms, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court. These elegant rooms are unsurpassed by any in this country. Now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a description of the German.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in all special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly confidential.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and [illegible]. Office 191 Stanton-st.

A TALK WITH SENATOR WADE

His Views of Men and Measures—Negro Suffrage, Impeachment and Confiscation.

"Mack," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "thought it not amiss" to pay a visit to Senator BEN. WADE on the 2d inst., to ascertain his views of political affairs. Mr. WADE's views in some instances were expressed in quite emphatic language. The result of the interview is told in the following letter:

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula County, Ohio,
Saturday, Nov. 2.

Traveling in this section of the State, I thought it would not be amiss to pay a visit to the home of Senator WADE, and ascertain, through a short interview, how the old Radical war-horse felt over the result of the recent elections, and what were his views of men and measures at this interesting period in the political history of the country. I had been told along the Reserve, by those who pretended to know him, that I would find him drooping and despondent over the loss of the race, but this I soon discovered to be a great mistake. There he was, "as large as life and twice as natural,"—head and tail erect, as full of snorting defiance as though he had won instead of lost. His health had very much improved since the close of the campaign, and he looked as well as at any time during the past ten years. Voice and strength were pretty much worked out of him during the contest, but a month's leisure had recovered both.

I saluted the old gentleman, in the language of Artemus Ward, "How do you like it as far as you've got?" "It's the fate of war," said he; "we're d—d badly whipped, but it can't be helped. We must get ready for another round at 'em. The nigger whipped us," said Mr. WADE. "We went in on principle, and got whipped. We should have carried the State by a good majority if it hadn't been for the suffrage issue. Still, I am not sorry we made the issue. If it was to do over again I'd be for putting it again, and I'll be for keeping it up until we do win, for, by the eternal God, they can't beat us all the time on a question like that. I had no idea that there were so many Republicans in Ohio who were willing to see negro suffrage in the South, but wouldn't let the few niggers of Ohio vote. That's what got me. They all seemed to be in favor of it as a measure of reconstruction, just as much as I was. I didn't dream that they'd be mean enough to vote against it here." In answer to a question as to whether he thought the greenback issue had anything to do with the defeat, Mr. WADE said he didn't think it had. It was nothing but the nigger. The greenback issue was not fairly before the people, for when you come to sift the matter, the Democratic speakers made very little of an issue on the greenbacks. The nigger was the only strong point they had, and they beat us on that, fair and square; but they'll have to keep on beating us, for we'll give them no peace till we beat them.

THE RESULT.

"Now," said Mr. WADE, "because we've been whipped on the first trial, I suppose some of the weak-kneed brothers will be for backing out on that question. But I won't back a d—d inch. I'm for it now as strong as I was before the election, and stronger too, because there is more need of being strong for it, to conquer a mean prejudice. But you'll see men trying to hush the thing up, and to smother it and to dodge it in every way they can, and men who call themselves Radicals, too. Hell's full of such Radicals as we'll have now. I'm for it because I think it's right, and I know it's right; and if a thing is right the only way is to keep at it till it wins, for it's sure to win sometime or another. There is not a great reform in the history of the world that wasn't unpopular at first. And not one of them was ever carried by dropping it, and running like search hounds from it, after it was beaten once. No, Sir; *we are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage, and no man is a Republican who would desert it now.* But, although that's my belief, mark my word, there'll be the damndest crawfishing you ever saw from this time forward. Well, let them go. We can win without them, and we will win, too, just as sure as the Almighty is just and heaven above us. It will become harder every year for the Copperheads to beat us on that issue, and they won't beat us very often, either, if we only make a bold front, and go at 'em with fixed bayonets every time."

MR. EWING'S LETTER.

I asked Mr. WADE if he had read TOM EWING's letter on the lesson of the late elections. He said he had read only a short extract from it, but could hardly make out what the old fellow was driving at. "Old TOM isn't the best political guide in the world of late years, and I don't think what he says will have much effect on the Republican Party. He went off with the Johnson brethren, and we haven't been taking advice from such sources lately." "Well," said I, "the sum and substance of the letter is, that the Radicals ought to back down from their reconstruction policy, and abandon negro suffrage in the South, because it has been voted down in Ohio." "Never in God's world," said Mr. WADE. "*So far as my vote goes, we will never abandon any thing we've done there, but will go further and make it worse for the rebels if they don't behave themselves better.* It is simply absurd to talk of making States without the negro vote in the South. You can't do it. You might as well let them secede at once and set up for themselves, as to let the white rebels get control of every thing down there, as they would do under JOHNSON's policy. We couldn't go back on the negroes if we would, and I wouldn't if I could. They talk about a war of races. It will never come unless the rebels bring it about; and if it does come, let them fight it out between them, and let one drive the other out if they can. That's none of my business. As a Senator, I am bound to see that there is republican government in these States. That's all I've got to do with it. If they can't agree among themselves, so much the worse for the side that gets whipped—that's all. But we will give them a republican form of government in spite of the devil and all his angels, including ANDY JOHNSON."

IMPEACHMENT.

On the subject of impeachment, Mr. WADE said he wished to be distinctly understood as expressing no opinion so far as Mr. JOHNSON's guilt or innocence was concerned. He would, however, answer my question as to whether the late elections would have any effect upon the matter. He thought they would. "You see," said he, "these weak-kneed brothers are taking the back track already. Well now, what the devil has an election in Ohio got to do with the matter? If ANDY JOHNSON is guilty, put him out; if not, acquit him; that's the way to do it. They ought to have pressed the investigation right along after they started it. And so they would have done last Winter, if there hadn't been so many men in the Senate and House who wanted to keep on good terms with the White House. There were too many men from Ohio and other States who wanted their brothers and friends appointed to office, and knew that ANDY was bidding high for votes. It was one of the most shameful spectacles in the history of this or any other country, to see men selling themselves and their constituents for office, last Winter. You pitched into a few of them, in the *Commercial*, but you only told a hundredth part of the truth. I wish the papers would take up every devil of 'em and go after 'em. That thing will ruin the country yet, if the people ain't careful. Some of them denied having made any effort to get these appointments, but I know how it was. I know that ANDY was mighty particular to make his appointments to the best advantage, and he didn't give an office where it wouldn't count. *If it hadn't been for that infernal thing of office-getting, the impeachment would have been settled last Winter, as it ought to have been.* I don't know whether JOHNSON would have been turned out or not, but the thing would have been determined one way or the other." I asked him if he thought the Republican Party would have fared better in the late elections if JOHNSON had been impeached and turned out of office. "Certainly it would," said he. "If we had made out a case against him and turned him out, (and we shouldn't have turned him out unless we had made a good case,) we'd have been much stronger. There's nothing the people like in a party so well as boldness; and nothing hurts a party so much as timidity. If the people think you are afraid to do a thing that you ought to do, they'll beat you certain. They like pluck. A white-livered party will soon go to pieces. It was because we took hold of the slavery question in good earnest that we won on it, and we never did win until we did take hold of it in that way."

SUMNER'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

Referring to this measure, Mr. WADE said he had not made up his mind exactly whether he ought to vote for it or not. He believed that under the last clause of the thirteenth amendment, giving Congress power to enforce the abolition of slavery by appropriate legislation, there was ample authority for the passage of the bill, for no man was really free in this country unless he had the right to vote. But he was a believer in State rights in a proper and legitimate way, and did not know but that this bill was in violation of the right of each State to regulate suffrage. Some of his party, he said, were in favor of what they called consolidation, but he never was. He believed it was necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of the Government that the States should have certain rights, and he *did not believe that State rights should exist only for the purpose of representation in the Senate, and be a nullity for all other purposes.*

GEN. GRANT.

Referring to Presidential matters, Mr. WADE said it had looked to him for a year past as if the Republican Party would take GRANT up for President, and run him in with a hurrah. He was sorry to see that disposition, and believed no good would come of it. "The trouble with GRANT is," said he, "*you don't know where he stands.* It seems very singular that a man could have lived through this terrible war without identifying himself with any party, and that men pretending to be Republicans should try to rush him into the White House without asking him a single question as to where he stands on the great issues now before the country. *Still, I have felt it in my bones that they would do that very thing.*" I asked Mr. WADE if he had ever conversed with Gen. GRANT on political topics.

"I have tried to do it," he said, "but I never could bring him out. When I saw the popular current appearing to run in his favor I thought I would like to know how he stood on the great questions before us—whether he was for JOHNSON or Congress, or what the devil he was for; but I never could get anything out of him. As quick as I'd talk politics he'd talk horses, and he could talk for hours on that without getting tired. Well, horses are very good, but in these times a man may be all right on horses and all wrong on politics. GRANT may be all right for what I know, but then again he may be all wrong. If he wants to be President by my voice, and the voice of the men I act with, he must not only be right, but he must prove that he is." I inquired of Mr. WADE what proof he would require from Gen. GRANT before supporting him as a Presidential candidate. Would a letter indorsing the Radical policy do? "No, it won't. *We must have his word backed by some official act showing him to be in sympathy with us*, and in favor of the doctrines we advocate. We won't take any man's word after what we've gone through. GRANT must come out and show his hand as a pronounced Republican or he can't get my support. I don't know that my support amounts to much, but what little there is of it will go in the right direction."

AVAILABILITY.

"Now," said Mr. WADE, "it is very strange that when men talk of availability they always mean something squinting toward Copperheadism. They never think of consulting the Radicals, who are the only working men there are in the Republican Party. Oh, no; we must take what we get, I suppose! But we are getting tired of that sort of thing. I notice that it is the bloody Radicals that bring out the vote on election day; they are the men who scour the country for voters, and send carriages for sick men. Your Conservative devils never do that. Why, there hasn't been an election in Ohio carried by the Whigs or Republicans ever since I can recollect, except just twice, when the Democrats wouldn't have beaten us if it had not been for the Reserve. Ashtabula County saved HAYES this time, and if the Radicals hadn't been out, THURMAN would have been elected. She can give a majority anywhere from two to five thousand. She gave over four thousand this time. She'll give five thousand for a pronounced Republican President next year, or she'll give two thousand for an available gentleman. Men vote on principle here, and if anybody thinks that a mere military record is going to win on the Reserve, he's mistaken. The best Republicans in the State will stay at home. They don't care for shoulder-straps, but they care for straight Republican principles, and they won't have any other. GEN. GRANT, without a platform and without a pledge, can't more than carry the Reserve. A pronounced Republican will get fifty thousand majority; that's just the difference between availability and principle in this coming fight, and men who purpose to cram a no-party candidate or a no-principle candidate down our throats may as well make a note of it. And I think it is a *great mistake to suppose that a mere military reputation can win anywhere in the next election.* Recent elections show that that cry won't avail any longer. In Ohio they came near beating one of the best soldiers of the State with a peace Copperhead for Governor; in Connecticut, last Spring, they beat a splendid soldier with Mr. ENGLISH; in New-York, last year, the Republicans beat soldiers running on the Democratic ticket, and so on. The people want to fight political battles on principle. If GRANT wants the Presidency, let him come out like a man and say which side he is on, and if he is strong enough on our side we'll elect him. But it is neither wise nor necessary for us to run an availability candidate. We will have the Southern States reorganized by that time, and they will vote right. Then we can rely on enough Northern States to insure the election of our man, whoever he may be."

MR. CHASE.

I spoke of the movement on foot to secure the Republican nomination for Mr. CHASE, and asked Mr. WADE what he thought of it. Well, he said, he didn't know how strong CHASE was, though he didn't think he was as strong now in the Reserve as he used to be. But he would make a good candidate, and if nominated would be heartily supported, because he was a pronounced Republican. "The idea has got out, some how or other," said he, "that I have been disposed to fight Mr. CHASE. I have never been anything of the kind. In 1860, before the Chicago Convention, CHASE wrote me a letter asking me to sound the members of the two houses and see what his prospects were. I did so. I took the Republican Senators one by one into the lobby, and asked them what were CHASE's prospects in their States. I found only one man—BINGHAM, of Michigan—who was in favor of CHASE in the Senate, and only a few in the House. I wrote to CHASE that the thing looked a little blue, but that perhaps he had better come on and satisfy himself. Soon after this DICK PARSONS, of Cleveland, came to Washington and did a little prospecting. He found it no better than I told him. When the Convention was about to meet, CHASE wanted me to decline, but how the devil could I do that? I hadn't been nominated, and I didn't know that anybody would be fool enough to present my name, and it would have looked very impudent for me to decline under such circumstances. Ever since that Convention, CHASE and his friends had an idea that I was opposed to him and trying to defeat him in one way or another. Not a word of truth in it. If CHASE can be nominated next week, well and good. At any rate I think Ohio ought to present a united front at the Convention, and cast her vote solid for some body, and if any body tries to defeat that result they are no friends of mine. I have seen it stated that there are men in Southern Ohio who pretend to act as my friends, and who would support me merely to defeat CHASE. They never will do anything of the kind with my consent. If CHASE can be nominated, I think he will make a good President, and we can elect him."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. WADE related the following about A. J.: "Three or four days after the assassination, JOHNSON sent for me, and I went to see him. He met me very cordially, shaking me with both hands, and said he was exceedingly glad to see me, and that there wasn't a man in Washington whose advice he would as soon have as mine. I told him I was very glad and very proud of that. We sat down, and he said he wanted to hear my views on public questions and public policy. Well, said I, the first thing I've got to say to you is, be warned by the fate of all Vice-Presidents who have been in your position. Look at TYLER and FILLMORE, and pray to God every night to save you from their fate. JOHNSON seemed astonished to think that I had any apprehensions of that kind, but I told him he couldn't be too careful, for that he certainly would be tempted as they were. He said I need have no fears; that he meant to stand by the men and the party that elected him. I then went on to advise him what to do. I told him the first thing to do was to order the trial of a few of the leaders of the rebellion before a military commission, and to hang them when found guilty. He said he would do that very thing, and would commence with JEFF. DAVIS. He told me to hunt up the law on the question, and I agreed to do it if he would name some one to help me. He named BEN BUTLER. BUTLER and I called on him a day or two after to find out exactly what he wanted, and we had a long talk with him. He told us he meant to hang the leaders of the rebellion right away, as soon as they could be tried and convicted by a military commission. As we went away BEN. BUTLER said he was delighted with JOHNSON; that he seemed to be a regular trump. We looked up the law of the case, and in a few days I called on him again. I talked to him about this very question of reconstruction. He said that he was very glad that it was a matter with which he had nothing to do; that it belonged to Congress exclusively, and he should let Congress take care of it. We parted, and soon after I went home with the assurance from him that he would take no step not sanctioned by the leaders of the Republican Party. I heard nothing from him until about two months later, when I met JOHN COVODE at a hotel in Cleveland, and learned that the President had been in close communion with Copperheads and rebels, and had said to COVODE that he (JOHNSON) could do without the Radicals better than the Radicals could do without him. About a month after I went on to Washington for the Winter, and I called at the White House. I found the ante-room full of rebels and Copperheads, and I was soon convinced, from the style in which I was received, that JOHNSON had found friends and advisers outside of the Republican Party. I knew that he had started on the downward track, and made up his mind to betray the party, and the country, too, if he could. I tried my best to keep him in, but it was no go.

MRS. LINCOLN.

During our conversation, the subject of Mrs. LINCOLN and her recent disgraceful conduct came up, and remembering that Mr. WADE was one of a committee appointed by the two Houses to investigate the pecuniary condition in which Mr. LINCOLN's family were left, and report a bill for their relief, I asked him if it was true, as stated by Mrs. LINCOLN, that Mr. LINCOLN left little or no property behind him. "No," said he, "it's a d—d lie. We looked into the matter very carefully. The Illinois men wanted us to give her $100,000, and we agreed to do so if it appeared that she really needed it. We sent for the administrator of the estate, and he testified that Mr. LINCOLN left $75,000 in Government bonds, or something like that, besides some little productive property in Springfield, Illinois—in all, about $100,000. We thought, then, that $25,000 would be enough—the same as was paid to the widow of Gen. HARRISON. Mrs. LINCOLN was very well off, and didn't need, even what she got. She took a hundred boxes of something or other—I don't know what—away with her, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings swore there were fifteen others that she wanted to carry off, and he had to interfere to prevent her. At any rate, she cleaned out the White House. I didn't know but she was going to run a big hotel with all she carried off."

CONFISCATION.

Mr. WADE characterized THAD. STEVENS' pending confiscation bill as d—d foolery. The time for confiscation bills, he said, was during the war, when they could be of use in preventing men from going into the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now, was *sheer folly and nonsense. If the negroes of the South wanted land, let them work for it.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Dr. PARKER occupying the chair in the absence of President SCHULTZ.

In compliance with instructions, Mr. EATON, counsel to the Board, submitted an opinion as to what power the Board has to remove stands which have been erected on the sidewalks or streets of this City, with or without permits from the Mayor.

The substance of the opinion is that the Board of Health, and not the Mayor, is to determine whether the erection of street-booths or stands is detrimental to the public interests. Late decisions of the Supreme Court had declared that this power of removal could only be ordered when the things removed were determined by the Board to dangerously affect life or health. These views of the Court cannot be regarded as a part of the decision of the case before it, for that related only to a market, and the section referred to, in the opinion of the Court, gives permission to the Board on Markets; yet, if it was not for subsequent legislation, he should not be willing to assert for the Board a power which the Court had, even outside any case before it, denied to the Board.

But the law creating the Soldiers' Messenger Company, shows that the Legislature intends the Board to have powers, as to some street stands at least, beyond mere health powers, and the fact and the language of section 6 of the act of 1867, (chap. 956,) leads us to the conclusion that the Board has a power of removing street and sidewalk obstructions, when they shall be detrimental to the public "though not in the particular of life or health."

Had not such power been conferred by the act of 1867, (or if it would not be embraced in the last section, but for the limitations there contained,) the limitations on its exercise in said section would be useless. That was only a portion of its health powers, (see 13 sub. section 14, act of 1866.) There would be no apparent occasion for a separate declaration of a power to remove street obstructions, not necessarily noxious, for their being expressly [illegible].

As the power is peculiar, being a little outside the main duties of the Board, the Board may think it should be sparingly exercised; and he would suggest that the power be exercised under the 1st clause of section 14, laws of 1866, but that the order should, (instead of declaring the erection dangerous to life or health, or a nuisance, &c.,) declare it (under section 3 of the 956 chapter of the laws of 1866) "liable to lead to results detrimental to the public," and thus afford the parties thereby affected an opportunity to be heard.

The report was accepted and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company, asking the Board to postpone final action upon applications for permits to erect booths and stands in the streets and upon the sidewalks.

The Chairman thereupon invited any of the interested parties who might be present to address the Board upon the question.

A committee from the Grand Army of the Republic, in response to the invitation, presented a verbal protest against granting the permission asked for by the corporation referred to. The whole scheme, they said, is one of personal interest to the individuals comprising the Company, and not, as pretended, for the benefit of disabled soldiers, and on behalf of 10,000 veterans, they hoped the enterprise would be discountenanced by the Board.

The matter was then postponed for two weeks, when both sides will be fully heard.

Superintendent DALTON's weekly report was received and ordered on file.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

The Young Men's Christian Association—Annual Report.

From the fifteenth annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association we learn that its rooms have been frequented during the past year by larger numbers than ever, and have become, in a great measure, a home to many before alone in this City. Hours there, which might have been spent in loneliness or bad company, have been made the most pleasant of the day. Committees have been enlarged and have been aided in their labors by an increased number of members not connected with them. Much progress has been made in reaching strangers, but as accommodations have been too contracted, more enlarged plans must be devised for this part of the work. The library has received many additions during the year. Monthly meetings and social gatherings have been crowded and useful, creating an acquaintance among members. The lectures have been of a high order, and literary men have displayed great willingness in affording them upon low terms. Artists have also sent valuable pictures to the public rooms during social gatherings, and superior musicians have volunteered their services. Classes will soon be formed for vocal and instrumental music. Sunday evening sermons have been delivered before the Association, and regular devotional meetings have been held. The various committees have worked vigorously, and that on finances has been well supplied by contributions. Circular letters have been addressed to clergymen, and to the yearly conventions, general assemblies and other ecclesiastical bodies, domestic and foreign, inviting them to introduce to the Association all young men coming here from their care. A reference library is contemplated, which will embrace full materials for the study of the Bible. The Employment Committee have been successful in procuring situations for many, notwithstanding the business stagnation, and the Boarding-house Committee have been active in searching out the most desirable homes. The Workingwoman's Home, accommodating 500 girls, at a charge of $3 25 a week, including washing, might furnish a suggestion for a similar home for young men. The Committee on Visitation of the Sick have addressed physicians and hotel and boarding-house keepers, with a request that they would send information in regard to all young men without friends or proper care coming under their notice. The Devotional Committee have held religious meetings in various parts of the City. The Church Committee are supplying the churches with young men for Sunday-school and mission work.

The Western branch shows a large attendance during its first year, but the German branch does not reach the mass of young Germans of this City. Aided by the Association, the establishment of the first Christian Association among young colored men has taken place during the year. The literary class has been very useful in directing studies and courses of reading, and free classes in French and German are making progress. The Medical Students' Christian Union have had a year of much prosperity, and many meetings have been held. The Board of Directors have endeavored to induce legislation against obscene literature, but an unaccountable disappearance of the bill reported in the late Legislature resulted in its defeat for the session. The Association anathematizes obscene plays, free concert-saloons, and the enormous circulation of vile books and papers. A new building is to be erected for the Association, and $212,132 53 has, thus far, been subscribed toward it. The entire fund will probably be raised next year. Lots have been bought on the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, and plans are being prepared. There will be a large reception room, used both for conversation and coffee; a reading-room, library and biblical reference library, a lecture and concert room for 1,500 persons, class-rooms for evening instruction, rooms for different meetings, a music room, and a gymnasium. An income is expected in the rental of stores below, and studios in the upper story, together with lease of the lecture-room, when not needed. The expenses from May 21, 1866, to May 20, 1867, were $10,585 31, leaving a balance due the treasurer, through insufficient receipts, of only $271 46.

Lay Representation in Methodist Conferences—Meeting in the Bedford-street Church.

Last evening a large meeting was held at the Bedford-street M. E. Church for the purpose of considering the question of lay representation in Methodist Conferences. The meeting was presided over by Rev. E. L. FANCHER, and among those who sat within the pulpit-railing were Rev. Drs. Durbin and Hall, Revs. Cyrus D. Foss, J. S. Inskip, M. D. C. Crawford and Lindsey.

After singing and prayer Rev. Dr. EDDY addressed the meeting. He said that for twelve years the Church has been considering the question of lay representation. But in its new phase the question did not come before the Church complicated with any other issue. Free discussion had now become the rule, and he prayed that a kindly spirit would characterise the discussion of the question of lay representation throughout. Twice, he said, had the General Conference looked this question in the face, and if they had detected anything wrong in the system it was their duty to have said so. But the Buffalo Conference had said we approve of lay representation when the people shall desire it. These men who had been selected to attend the Conference because of their fidelity to church principles had given their assent to the system. The tone of the Western Conferences had also been in favor of lay representation, on the ground that it would add efficiency and usefulness to the Church. It seemed to the speaker that there was no misunderstanding these things. An objection had been put forward that no general plan had yet been presented for bringing about the desired result, but in due time a plan would be presented. The movement was one of the ministry and laity combined. It lay with the General Conference, and that alone. The speaker honored the people and was willing to trust them in this matter, and he believed that the time would soon come when the system of lay representation would be adopted.

A letter was then read from Gen. C. B. FISK, dated St. Louis, Nov. 4, 1867, in which the writer expressed his sympathy with the movement.

Rev. Bishop KINGSLEY was the next speaker. He said it was the aim of all to see the Methodist Episcopal Church efficient in carrying forward the great object of Gospel truth. The success came from the diction proclaimed and polity maintained. That the Gospel was to be preached to every creature was the foundation of free salvation. For that reason the Church could not afford to give up the itinerancy. He advised that in discussing the question of lay representation there should be no bitterness exhibited on either side. The party which maintained the most Christian charity would succeed. He believed that the proposed change would be productive of great good.

Bishop SIMPSON was the next speaker. His own opinion upon the question of lay representation had long been known. At first he was opposed to it, and he was taught to believe that its introduction would be injurious to the Church. He looked around him and saw that a few seemed to do all the work. Everything devolved on the ministry. It seemed to him that the people did not feel sufficiently that they had a responsibility in the Church. He placed it on the ground that the Church wanted the aid of the laity to save more souls. In so far as lay representation would accomplish that result, he approved of it with his whole heart. He believed that the whole Church, including clergy and laity, should have a voice in the making of the rules of the Church. He believed it was proper that the rules and regulations should be changed to conform with the customs and rites of the age, and, to sustain his point, he read one of the articles of faith of the Church. The speaker next referred to published documents to prove that Mr. WESLEY was in favor of admitting lay brethren to the Conferences, and yet it had been charged that Mr. WESLEY disapproved of anyone taking part in the Conferences but the clergy. But it was well known that Mr. WESLEY did not allow any voting at all in the Conferences over which he had control. The speaker next referred to the liberal contributions which had been made during the past year for church edifices, and considered it as a satisfactory proof that the members of the Church were united on the great point of achieving good.

A prayer was then offered, after which the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Bishop Williams, of China, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. Robinson, of Binghamton, Hon. F. H. Canfield, of Vermont, Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. H. Orne, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, Hon. R. R. Sloane, of Ohio, Gen. Williams, of Connecticut, Hon. D. Spence, of Baltimore, and Hon. Tracy Beadle, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. [illegible], of Texas, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Bishop Waring, of Florida, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, and Hon. A. M. Hurley, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Albany, Hon. A. Pollok, of Albany, Hon. G. W. Schuyler, of Albany, and W. H. Towne, of [illegible], are at the Astor House.

FIRE IN EAST TENTH-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the roof of H. VAN TINE's livery-stable and blacksmith-shop, No. 418 East Tenth-street, and the flames spread with great rapidity. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames they had extended to the roof of the buildings occupied by the Dry Dock Rolling Mill Company, No. 415, and extending through the block into East Eleventh-street, where they have a frontage of 100 feet. The roof of VANTINE's stable was nearly destroyed, causing a loss on the building and its contents of about $1,500; property insured in the St. Marks for $2,000 on building and $2,000 in the Hamilton on stock. The entire roof and a portion of the walls of the rolling-mills were destroyed by the flames. The loss on buildings and machinery is estimated at $12,000, and insured for $8,000 in two or three City companies. The firemen deserve great credit for their success in keeping the fire confined to these buildings, as the large stables occupied by Messrs. BULLIS & LENT's Bleecker and Twenty-eighth-street line of stages are contiguous thereto, and narrowly escaped destruction. The horses were all removed in safety, and on the fire being declared extinguished they were all safely housed again. The police reserves from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts were on the ground, and did good service.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 363 West Thirty-sixth-street, over the remains of JOHN A. SHIELDS, who committed suicide Wednesday by cutting his throat with a razor. The evidence showed that he had been in a despondent mood for some weeks. He locked himself into a room and inflicted the fatal wound. His wife heard him fall, and fearing the worst, summoned an officer, who forced his way into the room, finding SHIELDS dead on the floor. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, committed during temporary aberration of mind. SHIELDS was 43 years of age and a native of this City.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The Street Commissioner has awarded contracts as follows: Regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fifth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River; the contract was awarded to PATRICK QUINN at $90,990. Same in Seventy-seventh-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; the contract was awarded to D. R. CUNNINGHAM at $10,450 54. Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; the contract was awarded at $1,271 75. Same in Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River; the contract was awarded to M. GAVIN at $1,476 30. Same in Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at $1,900.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CONVENTION.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity will be held in this City the coming Winter, and efforts are making to secure a fuller representation than has ever been had before. A preliminary meeting was recently held in this City, at which a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting, consisting of representatives from nineteen different chapters, comprising all the leading colleges in the country. There will be an oration, a poem and a dinner on the occasion. The orator and poet have not yet been selected.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon BERNARD QUINN, of No. 10 Roosevelt-street, was digging a cellar at No. 218 Mott-street, when an old cistern wall fell in on him, fracturing his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....THOS. HAGAN, of No. 229 Spring-street, fell from the second story of the new building going up at St. John's Park for the Hudson River Railroad, and sustained severe injuries....JOHN RUBBER, of No. 752 Eighth-avenue, was knocked down by a horse while getting off a car in the avenue near Forty-second-street, being severely injured. He was taken home.

FIRE ON A BARGE.—At 6 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred on board the barge *Harvest Queen*, of Tivoli, N. Y., laden with hay and potatoes. The flames spread rapidly, and before the firemen or the police-boat *Metropolitan* could extinguish them, the barge was burned to the water's edge. The vessel and contents are a complete loss. The value of the barge was about $20,000; insured for $16,000. The cargo was valued at $10,000. Thirty sheep which were on board were destroyed. The fire is believed to be of incendiary of origin.

IRISH CHARACTER.—The main hall of the Cooper Institute was comfortably crowded last evening upon the occasion of a lecture by Mr. S. M. HEWLETT, upon "Lights and Shades of Irish Character." The lecturer dwelt particularly upon the history of Ireland for the past twenty-four hundred years, and then portrayed in pleasing, and at times humorous language, the prominent characteristics of the sons and daughters of Erin. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.

THE LOYAL LEGION.—A meeting of the New-York Commandery was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, Wednesday evening. The following gentlemen were elected Companions of the first class: Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. SELDEN E. MARVIN, late Paymaster U. S. V.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. ALBERT G. LAWRENCE, late U. S. V., U. S. Minister to Costa Rica; Second Lieut. ASA B. GARDNER, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of JOSEPH MAHER, the night watchman, who was run over by the milk train on the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 34 years of age, and resided at No. 521 West Twenty-eighth-street.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—To-night, JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver, at Cooper Institute, his lecture on temperance, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Working Women's Protective Union. The reputation of Mr. GOUGH as a brilliant and effective lecturer cannot fail to secure for him a crowded house.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement of the Treasurer of the German Hospital and Dispensary of New-York from Oct. 2 to Nov. 4: Balance on hand Oct. 2, $407 71; receipts to Nov. 4, $8,759 09. Total $9,166 80. Expenses from Oct. 2 to Nov. 4, $6,129 60. Balance on hand, $3,037 20.

CLERKS' AID SOCIETY.—The members of the Clerks' Aid Society met at No. 4 St. Mark's-place last evening to hear an interesting lecture—subject, "Enlightenment"—by one of their number. The lecture was given in German, and was warmly applauded.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.—At the regular quarterly session of this organization held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Treasurer exhibited a statement showing a balance to the credit of the general fund of $62 53; of the building fund, a balance of $396 42; and of the endowment fund for Aged Men's Home, a balance of $361 23. Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN, Dr. D. V. M. JOHNSON, CHARLES A. TOWNSEND and CHAS. CONGDON were appointed a committee to prepare for the annual meeting in February next.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—Some days since Capt. WOGLAM arrested a horse thief named DAVID KIRKRIDGE. Yesterday morning the Sheriff was served with a requisition from Gov. English, of Connecticut, indorsed by Gov. FENTON, demanding the body of KIRKRIDGE for an offence committed in Danby, Conn. Justice DAILY discharged the prisoner and the Connecticut Sheriff arrested him.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—JOSEPH CONCANNON, an itinerant junk-dealer, was yesterday arrested by Officer RITNER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of breaking into the place of business of PATRICK CASSIDY, North Ninth and First streets, Eastern District, and stealing therefrom two stoves and two trunks containing clothing. The accused was locked up.

GOUGH.—JOHN B. GOUGH last night delivered his "Curiosity" lecture in the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth-street, Eastern District, before an unusually large audience. The net proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the parsonage fund of the church.

THE SCHERMERHORN-STREET FIRE LOSSES.—The losses by the Schermerhorn-street fire have been published; the insurance list is as follows: Phoenix, $4,500; Atlantic, $1,500; Globe, $1,000; Nassau, $900; Niagara, $1,000, and Ætna, of Hartford, $3,000; total, $11,900.

THE BANK AT GREENPOINT.—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Greenpoint resumed business on Wednesday under new management. The institution was originally a branch of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, and failed with it.

POLICY.—A policy shop at No. 52 Union-street was entered yesterday by Officer LAYTON, who arrested the proprietor, CHAS. WAKEFIELD. There were a number of persons in the place at the time, and no doubt exists as to the habits of the keeper.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE.—This excellent institution, at No. 69 Poplar-street, has constantly some two hundred and fifty poor children under its care. They are thinly clad. Any clothing, books, money or food sent there will be well bestowed.

EXCISE VIOLATION.—At the chilly hour of 4 A. M. yesterday PAT MURTAGH, of No. 144 Hamilton-avenue, was arrested for having his bar open.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE.—A man named AUGUST VOGLEMAN, residing at No. 32 Norfolk-street, Newark, committed suicide yesterday, by taking a dose of strychnine, which caused death in fifteen minutes. VOGLEMAN had a wife and five children in Germany, and was living with a woman in Newark by whom he had three children. He was to have been married to the latter woman, but she recently learned that he had a wife, refused to fulfill the contract, and took steps to expose him. A post-mortem examination was held, which revealed the fact that death was caused by poison, and the County Physician granted a permit for burial.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon the engine of the 10 o'clock train on the Morris and Essex Railroad was thrown from the track in Jersey City by the misplacement of a switch to the track of the New-Jersey Railroad. Both tracks were blocked up, causing a delay of some four hours, but no person was injured, and but little damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A junkman, named PATRICK FLEMING, was found yesterday in his boat, near the Central Railroad Pier, Jersey City, and before he could be taken to the Hospital he died. He had been suffering from asthma, which is supposed to have been the cause of death. He was 60 years of age, and resided in Sussex-street.

THE HUDSON COUNTY ELECTION.—The vote for Sheriff was, MIDNER, Dem., 6,436; MERSELES, Rep., 3,534. MIDNER's majority, 2,902. MERSELES majority last year 33.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.—The Democratic clubs of Jersey City will have a torch-light procession, on Monday night, in honor of the recent victories.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 134,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 81,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,900 barrels; Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS weak; shippers awaiting lower rates; 25c. on wheat, 22c. on Corn and 14c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet; sales 300 bbls. at unchanged rates. WHEAT steady; sales 19,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 94@$1 95; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and 14,000 bushels Racine at $2. CORN inactive and depressed; sales 6,000 bushels old and new Mixed Toledo at $1; 13,000 bushels Western, per sample, at $1 10@$1 12, and 800 bushels No. 2 Western, at $1 12. OATS quiet, closing weaker; sales 70,000 bushels Western, on the spot and to arrive, at 64c.; and 13,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 63c. BARLEY dull; sales 15,000 bushels Western, per sample, at $1 10; 200 bushels Canada at $1 30 delivered; No. 2 Western held at $1 20. RYE—Sales 600 bushels Western at $1 40. MESS PORK dull at $22 25. LARD dull at 13c. HIGHWINES nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

TOBACCO active, but unchanged. COTTON nominally 16c. HEMP dull at $125 for dressed. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; Extra, $9; Double $9 50@$11; Choice, $11 50@$13 50. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c. on Fall, and 2c.@3c. on Spring; choice Fall White, $2 65@$2 70; prime to choice Fall Red, $2 50@$2 60; Spring, $1 95@$2. CORN dull and drooping at $1 02@$1 04 for old Yellow; White, $1 05@$1 07; fancy, $1 12; $1 for new Mixed Yellow. OATS declining; sales at 66c.@68c. BARLEY firm at $1 30@$1 32 for Spring and $1 90 for Fall. RYE dull at $1 25@$1 35 for prime to fancy. PROVISIONS dull, heavy and lower. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 13c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 23½c.@24c. LARD dull at 12½c. for choice kettle. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR active and unchanged. WHEAT opened at an advance of 1c.@1½c., and closed at a decline of ¾c.; sales No. 1 at $1 82@$1 82½, and No. 2 at $1 73½@$1 74. CORN opened at an advance of 2c.@2½c., but closed with the advance lost; sales at 93½c. for No. 1. OATS more active and advanced ½c.; sales at 53½c.@54c. RYE quiet at an advance of 1c.; sales at $1 26@$1 27½ for No. 1, and $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2. BARLEY steady at $1 06@$1 07 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK $20. LARD dull at 11½c. for Country and 12½c. for City. BEEF CATTLE active at $5 62½@$6 25 for good to prime shipping. LIVE HOGS quiet at $5 50@$6 25 for good to prime. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR is unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet. BARLEY active; sales 100,000 bushels, including Bay Quinte, at $1 45, and fair to good Canada at $1 41@$1 43. RYE and PEAS quiet. SHORTS, $25. SHIPSTUFFS, $32. MIDDLINGS, $42 per ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½c.; Rye, 15c., to New-York. Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—54,700 bushels Wheat, 7,900 bushels Barley, and 612,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—36,200 bushels Wheat, 33,800 bushels Barley, 5,800 bushels Peas, and 565,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR firmer and unchanged; Extra $10@$10 25; Family $11@$11 25; Fancy $12@$12 50. WHEAT is in improved demand at $2 40 for No. 1 Red, but it was held at $2 45. CORN firm; new 80c. OATS 64c.@65c. for New No. 1. RYE dull and drooping at $1 38. BARLEY active; sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 50 for No. 1 Fall and $1 30 for Spring. COTTON quiet at 15¾c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm at full prices; sales 100 hhds. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK held at $20. BACON unchanged; Southern orders at 13c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c. for Clear Sides. No bulk meats in the market. LARD dull at 12c.; sales of Keg at 12¾c. HOGS dull at $5 25@$5 60. The weather is warm and only butchers are buying; receipts light. GOLD 138¾.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 4c.@5c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 53@$2 54; No. 2 Spring at $1 90; No. 3 do. at $1 70; sales of Amber for all November at $2 55@$2 56. CORN dull; Old and New are unchanged; sales of New at 83c.; New rejected at 80c.@81c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash, for the first half of November, at $1 10. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 58c. BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at $1 24. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—28,000 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON firm; sales 1,500 bales; Middling Orleans, 18c.; receipts, 2,264 bales; exports, 3,900 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $10 12½@$10 25; Choice, $14 75. CORN dull at $1 45@$1 50. OATS dull at 75c.@80c. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $23 25. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17⅛c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD—No sales; quoted dull at 13½c. for tierces, and 14c. for kegs. Gold, 138⅞@139. Sterling Exchange 147¼@151. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ per cent. discount.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 25@$9 75; Country do., $8 62@$9; Extra, $8@$8 62. WHEAT quiet at $1 85 for No. 1 and $1 76 for No. 2. OATS advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 55c. for No. 1 and 54c. for No. 2. CORN firm at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 2. FREIGHTS quiet at 7c. to Buffalo and 14c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—300 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bushels Oats, 2,000 Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 18c. PETROLEUM dull and unsettled; Crude, 18c.; Refined, in bond, nominally 26½c.@27c. FLOUR dull; prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; fair and prime Red, $2 30@$2 42. RYE, $1 55. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 38; Mixed Western, $1 37. OATS, 65c.@73c. BARLEY, $1 40@$1 50. BARLEY MALT, $1 55@$1 65. WHISKY dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull. No. 1 Winter Red, $2 60; No. 2 do., $2 45@$2 50. CORN dull and nominal. OATS firmer and better with a light demand at 67c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal. PETROLEUM very dull and lower; Standard White, in bond, held at 24c.@25c.; no sales.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

TOBACCO, $5@$10@$17 25 for Lugs and Leaf. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 25. WHEAT, $2 40@$2 50. CORN dull; shelled, in bulk, $1; new, on the ear, in bulk, 60c.@70c. OATS, in bulk, 70c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c. COTTON, 16c. MESS PORK, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD, 13c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands 18½c. FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT advanced 10c. on Prime, and Choice grades; sales of Red at $1 60@$1 65. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS very firm, and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at 72c.@76c.; California dull; Prime, $1 50. PROVISIONS flat.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The demand for Cattle is only moderate this week, at last week's prices. Common to fair, 5c.@6½c.; good to extra, 8c.@9c. Sheep, 4½c.@5½c. Lambs, 5c.@6¼c. Receipts, 6,800 head; sales, 5,000. Hogs are in light request at 6c.@6½c. for State and Michigan, and 7c.@7½c. for Illinois corn-fed. Receipts, 13,300; sales, 4,500.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON firm and steady; Middling 16c.@16½c. CORN, $1 15@$1 18. OATS, 75c.@78c. HAY, $28@$30. PORK, $23 50. Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD, 14c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 7.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Small Sales at 51½c.; held firmly at the close at 52c. ROSIN steady; Common $2 75. COTTON firm at 16½c. TAR $2 70.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON is in active demand and closed firm; sales 1,850 bales; Middling, 16½c.; receipts, 1,352 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 7.

COTTON active and advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 1,770 bales.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERCLOTHING

For Cold Weather.

Warm and Durable,

and at

Reduced Prices.

Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers—a great variety.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.,
and No. 165 8th-av.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The horses of R. POILLON, Esq., at his Summer residence, Greenwich, Conn., were saved from horse-thieves last week by the Burglar-Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every description of English carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., from the recent auction sales of Messrs. HADDEN & Co. A tremendous downfall of prices at HIRAM ANDERSONS, No. 99 Bowery, at wholesale and retail.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
St. Laurent	Oct. 24	Havre	New-York	
Tarifa	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York	
Hammonia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	New-York	
Deutschland	Oct. 26	Bremen	New-York	
City of Boston	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York	
Arago	Oct. 30	Havre	New-York	
Scotia	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York	
FOR EUROPE.				
City of Antwerp	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.	
Virginia	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.	
Caledonia	Nov. 9	New-York	Glasgow.	
Cimbria	Nov. 9	New-York	Hamburg.	
FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ASPINWALL, &C.				
Mount Vernon	Nov. 9	N. Y.	Sisal and Vera Cruz.	
Henry Chauncey	Nov. 11	N. Y.	Aspinwall.	

RADICAL CURE OF ABDOMINAL HERNIA OR RUPTURE, WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE TO THE PATIENT OR RESTRICTION IN EXERCISE OR DIET.

DOCTOR

SHERMAN

Artist Surgeon, having devoted his time exclusively to the study and treatment of Abdominal Hernia, in its various forms and stages, in the Southern States, and in the West India Islands, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened an office, No. 697 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st., in addition to the one at his residence, No. 334 East Thirtieth-st., where he offers his services, during the business hours of each day, to those who are unfortunately afflicted with this distressing infirmity, in full confidence of his ability to afford them immediate and permanent relief.

During an experience of over 25 years, the greater portion of which period was occupied as principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New-Orleans, Dr. S. has treated several thousand ruptured patients, of both sexes and of all ages, a great number of whom were restored to health, and vigor, and the enjoyment of the blessings of a sound body.

This unparalleled success spreading throughout the country prompted many ruptured patients to make long and fatiguing journeys from various parts of the United States, Mexico and Cuba, to the New-Orleans Institute, with the view of reaping the benefit and experience of Dr. S. in the selection and application of his popular remedies.

The happy result of this acquired art by Dr. S. has been effected by most assiduous study, and an adaptation of one or the other of his several patented inventions, the result of that study, to each case presented, in conjunction with his popular

RUPTURE CURATIVE COMPOUND.

An external application, promoting a speedy and permanent cure, without subjecting the patient to any of the sufferings and injuries resulting from an attempted cure by the rigid and insupportable pressure of a truss.

So reliable and beneficial is this treatment that the patient, in most instances from the first application, will cease to be annoyed by a return of the rupture, and will be enabled to take the most active exercise on foot or on horseback, with perfect security against the dangers of strangulated Hernia.

Dr. S., in order to arrive at the absolute certainty of the correctness of the peculiar course of treatment invented and adopted by him, devoted great attention to the mechanism of the structure involved in the course of Hernia, so that he is now assured, by a large experience, that it is in accordance with the principles of science, and with the most universally acknowledged practice of *Artistic Surgery*, and he asserts, with the confidence thus inspired, that it will permanently relieve all cases of reducible Hernia, without regard to the age of the patient or the duration of the injury, which it is wholly free from all the cruelty that characterised the treatment of the malady from the earliest age to the present day. He, therefore, invites the earnest attention of the afflicted and the closest scrutiny of the profession.

Office Hours at residence, No. 334 East 30th-st., up to 10 o'clock A. M., and after 5 o'clock P. M.

Office Hours, No. 697 Broadway, corner 4th-st., from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Dr. S. has for the inspection of patients a large assortment of photographs taken from life, of different cases before and after treatment, which clearly illustrates the efficacy of his method of relieving this terrible affliction.

Call or send, with two post stamps, for an Illustrated Circular of cases of persons before and after cure.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

The mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Mount Vernon*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

The mails for the German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45, N. R., to 11:45 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—A. H. Louis and wife, John Bachman, A. R. Baker, H. H. Dayton, N. J. Finney, W. A. Sumner, S. Winne, Miss Emma Campbell, Miss Lotta Campbell, Miss A. Fridenberg, Mrs. Walsh and son, A. Backer, Edward Denney, John Quincy Adams, H. M. Montgomery, J. Connell, E. R. R. Hoyt, M. Berliner, J. Fullerton, A. Denice, M. Cullenan, George Baker, J. G. Young, Jr., J. H. Goss, J. J. White, Fred. Massey, J. S. Adams, wife and two children, Miss H. M. Adams, Miss M. J. Newmarch, Mrs. T. A. Stayner, Mrs. H. R. Stayner, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. J. W. Rains and daughter, F. D. Heermance and wife, Mrs. Colquitt, Mrs. N. Dessau, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. M. A. Moffit, Mrs. Emma Jennings and two children, and nine in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 2 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 13 | Gov. Island. 5 02 | Hell Gate.... 6 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Sherwood, Savannah, Williams & Guion; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Europa, (Brem.,) Larders, London, C. Luling & Co.

Bark Nannie Bell, Hutchins, London, C. H. Sierson.

Schooners Athlete, (Br.,) Cousins, Digby, Brett, Son & Co.; E. L. B. Wabs, Jackaway, Charleston, Laraway & Plymer; Cygnus, Small, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Carrie L. Webb, (new,) Worthington, Charleston and Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Rainbow, Olm, Norfolk, Va., A. Hampson; T. B. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Empire, Matthews, Wareham, Mass., Baker & Dayton; Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Adelaide, (Br.,) Taylor, Cow Bay, Peniston & Co.; Mary E. Mangum, Beveridge, St. Kitt's, Miller & Houghton; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Charleston, Brown & Davis; Bowdoin, Hill, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Saladin, (Br.,) Slocomb, Halifax and Yarmouth, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Henry, Dobbin, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Maria Whitney, Ciston, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cumberland, Scandella, Puerto Cabello Oct. 11, Laguayra 14th, Curacoa 20th, St. Thomas 24th, and St. John's, P. R., 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. Agostini. Nov. 1, 7½ o'clock A. M., Wm. Aitchinson, first assistant engineer, and Annie Fisher, stewardess, were missing, and could not be found after a thorough search; it is supposed they were lost overboard during the night.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk 29 hours, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Sir John Lawrence, (Hamb.,) Halfhner, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 230 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had eight deaths and two births. Has had strong N. E. gales; lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Ship Storkers, (Norw.,) Bennevie, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Oct. 26, off Bermuda, experienced a heavy cyclone. Oct. 31, off Hatteras, in a heavy gale from S. S. W. to N. N. W., lost a whole suit of sails; shipped a sea which stove water-casks and bulwarks.

Bark Albina, Warfaer, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunnam. Had a continuation of gales from all quarters of the compass; split foremast-head, lost foretopsail, mainsail and flying-jib. Oct. 15, lat. 48, lon. 37, saw a quantity of sugar boxes, apparently but a short time in the water. The A. arrived at Quarantine at 11:30 this A. M.

Bark Evelyn, Jenkins, Buenos Ayres Sept. 9, and Montevideo 12th, with hides to Harbeck & Halsey. Has had continual northerly gales the entire passage.

Barkantine Fleetwing, (Br.,) Young, Malaga 33 ds., Gibraltar 30 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Eagle, (Br.,) Parker, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Died on board Oct. 25, J. R. Drew, passenger, aged 25 years, a native of Manchester, England. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Rohn, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Leta, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal. Nov. 5, off Delaware Breakwater, saw a dismasted schr. in tow of a pilot-boat.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davis, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Robinson, Newburgh, for Stonington.

Schr. Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Newburgh, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Annie, Smith, Rondout, for Rosin.

Schr. Breeze, Linch, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. F. Coffin, Cousins, Jacksonville 6 ds., lumber.

Schr. H. G. Hand, Hand, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Nightingale, Withers, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John, Compton, Dighton.

Schr. J. B. James, Williams, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Nichols, Crowell, Nantucket.

Schr. Fair Trader, Cornez, Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Clark, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Kate, Stevens, Gloucester.

Schr. New Regulus, Newton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Evergreen, Paleast, Greenport.

Schr. Lebanon, Shanks, New-London.

Schr. Metallic, Brown, Fall River.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Farmer, Stamford.

Schr. Harry Landell, Johnston, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. Sarah, Lawrence, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Ford, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Hubbie, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. Hiler, Crowell, New-London.

Schr. A. Eaton, Phinny, Providence.

Schr. Lloyd's Neck, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Wharton, Bonsell, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Scranton, Benner, Fall River.

Schr. Sea Foam, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Native, Hand, Fall River.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, for Bremen; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Moneka, for Charleston; Euterpe, for Galveston, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—Arr. ship Sacramento, from Liverpool; brigs Abby, Gonaives; Nigreta, Mobile; schr. E. N. Glover, Savannah.

Below—Bark Arthur Kinsman, from Philadelphia for Salem; brigs Etta M. Tucker, from Cuba; Chariena, from Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7—Arr. schrs. Nelly Potter and Samuel Castner, Philadelphia; Donna Anna, Havana.

Sld. steamship Emily B. Souder, for New-York, and schr. R. J. Talbot, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7—Passed inside the Capes, bound to Baltimore, Br. ship Monteagle, Brewer 60 ds. from Liverpool, with salt.

The schr. Daniel Chase is ashore near Hatteras Inlet.

The brig Lapwing collided with a vessel in the Roads last night, and lost her jib. She will be repaired at Norfolk.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 6—Arr. schrs. Lewis Chester, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Sld. all vessels here, except brig Geo. W. Chase and schr. Wm. P. Flint.

Nov. 6—Arr. schrs. Globe, from Elizabethport for Newburyport; A. S. Cannon, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ralph Carlton, from Pensacola for Boston; brig Wenonah, from do. for do.

The Wenonah reports left Pensacola Oct. 9; experienced heavy weather; lost part of deck-load.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 7—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

American Lodge—bark, from Bangor for Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, off Point India.

Foreign Ports.

At Puerto Cabello, Oct. 11, brig Hermes, (Br.,) for New-York in 6 ds., (since arrived;) Adella, from New-York.

At St. John's, P. R., Oct. 27, brigs Alex. Kirkland, from Baltimore, arrived Oct. 25; Eliza Thompson, from New-York, arrived 26th; bark Windore, Barclay, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Curacoa, Oct. 20, brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, for New-York, ldg.

Arr. at Calcutta Oct. 23, ship Eddystone, from Bombay.

At Miragoane, Oct. 21, brig J. R. Nevius, for New-York in 3 days.

LARGE LOTS OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, MARKED DOWN TO HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Superior Cassimere, Cloth and Beaver Coats	$10, $12 and $15
French, English and American Cassimere Pants	$5, $6 and $8
French, English and American Cassimere Vests	$3, $4, $5
Fall Overcoats	$10 and $12
Winter Overcoats	$15 and $20

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GO TO TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY, FOR MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

GENTS' SUITS	$15, $17, $20, $25 and $30
BOYS' SUITS	$8, $9, $10, $12 and $15
YOUTHS' SUITS	$10, $12, $14, $18 and $20

RAYMOND'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

FREEMAN AND BURR. ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, ready-made and made to order, at moderate prices. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. BUSINESS SUITS. $15 to $40. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. DRESS SUITS. $25 to $75. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. BOYS' SUITS. $5 to $30. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. OVERCOATS. $10 to $65. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. BOYS' OVERCOATS. $5 to $25. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

FREEMAN AND BURR. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds. Shirts made to order, &c. Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts. Cor. opp. Sun Building.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.
GRAND AWARD OF PREMIUMS.
SOUTHERN AID ROOMS, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
PRICE OF TICKETS........$2.
$300,000 WORTH OF PREMIUMS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED!!!
A MANSION IN 5TH-AV., VALUE $80,000!!!
$20,000 IN GREENBACKS!
A PARURE OF DIAMONDS WORTH $15,000!!!
VALUABLE PAINTINGS, SPLENDID WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION!!
PRINCIPAL OFFICE........NO. 845 BROADWAY.
H. HARTMAN, Banker, No. 3 Broad-st., and No. 220 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.
F. H. NORTON, Actuary.

PURE WATER

THE COLWELLS, SHAW AND WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Trade and Public generally that they have opened an OFFICE AND WAREROOM at No. 108 BEEKMAN-ST., corner of Pearl, where will be kept at all times their PATENT LEAD-ENCASED BLOCK-TIN PIPE. ALSO LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, &c., &c., for which we solicit your patronage.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON
Are manufacturing, and have on hand, a large assortment of Gas Fixtures; also, Bronzed Lamps and Chandeliers, for kerosene, at their new establishment, 149 5th-st., one door east of Broadway.

EVERYBODY
Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in the purchase of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure to give satisfaction. JAMES KIRKLAND & CO., Corner Reade and Centre sts.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 623, Nov. 7, 1867.
64, 62, 75, 68, 10, 74, 76, 7, 31, 1, 3, 6, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 624, Nov. 7, 1867.
71, 13, 10, 31, 47, 57, 68, 13, 77, 21, 51, 69.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 553, Nov. 7, 1867.
29, 12, 23, 10, 43, 12, 26, 6, 77, 8, 24, 2.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 554, Nov. 7, 1867.
28, 75, 15, 57, 24, 7, 74, 60, 4, 39.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED of all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 162 Fulton-st.